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Southeast Asia Report

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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

ASEAN-EC MEETING DELEGATES VISIT REFUGEE CAMPS

BK200130 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] ASEAN and EC delegates to the just-concluded ministerial meeting on economic matters went on a field trip to two Khmer holding centres yesterday.

The purpose of the trip, organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was to remind the delegates and accompanying bankers and businessmen of the need for continued financial assistance for border relief operations. Most of the seventy-five people who made the trip had never seen the border camps before and many expressed surprise at the size of the camp populations.

The visitors were flown by military planes to Khao I-Dang, home of 28,000 Khmers and Site 2, which now holds 120,000 Khmers. At Khao I-Dang they were briefed by Col Pranet Kiatkla, chief of Task Force 80, which oversees the holding centres along the Thai Kampuchean border.

The colonel discussed the problems of maintaining these camps, given the disruptions caused by frequent incursions of Vietnamese troops. Recently, Khmers from four different sites were brought together at Site 2, located two kilometres from the border.

Col Pranet announced that a new site, Site 3, has been prepared twelve kilometres inside Thailand to receive Khmers if a dry-season offensive endangers residents of Site 2.

When the visitors arrived at Sit. 2, they were greeted by a two-kilometrelong line of Khmers holding signs that read "We want to go home. Please help us go home" "Many thanks to ASEAN and EC for your kind support" and "We are the world too."

Wayne Cartright, a staff member of the UN Border Relief Operation at Site 2, referred to this latter sign in his comments to the visitors. "World attention is now focussed on the plight in Africa," he said, "While that situation certainly needs attention, the world cannot forget that the people here need help too." He added that the greatest need is money, approximately \$40 million per year, to purchase food and supplies. Donor nations have been generous, he said, but UN relief workers are required to appeal to the donors at quarterly meetings in order to obtain operating funds.

Endymion Wilkinson, deputy head of the EC Delegation for Southeast Asia, said that EC contributions since January 1979 amounted to \$185 million.

He echoed many of yesterday's visitors when he said that he was very impressed with what he had observed of the border programmes. "The resettlement of 650,000 people in six years represents a commendable performance on the part of the Royal Thai Government, the donor nations and the international aid organisations," he said.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

MINISTERS NOT 'EYE TO EYE' ON TARIFF SYSTEM

BK200128 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] A subject on which the ASEAN and EEC economic ministers did not appear to see eye to eye during their two-day meeting was the question of the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) which permits exports by developing countries to the EEC to enjoy low or zero tariffs. However, all sides stressed that the conference was intended primarily to generate ideas, and not to negotiate terms.

While there was agreement that the EEC system "is an effective instrument in expanding trade between ASEAN and the EEC," and while ASEAN ministers also welcomed the announcement of improvements in part of the GSP's provisions, namely the "cumulative rules of origin," the ASEAN ministers sought an extension of the range of products which come under the GSP, the preferential benefits granted by the system, and increases in the quantities of each goods allowed into the community under the preferential terms of system.

Noticeably absent from the joint statement was any response from the European side to this request for further improvements. In public, both sides were keen to smooth over the differences. Pressed on this point, the Malaysian Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said cryptically at the press conference after the meeting that the text of the statement "is written in English and it means just that. I am a politician and my colleague here is a diplomat and a politician."

One European delegation, however, said in private that the ASEAN side should have another look at the figures to see how well ASEAN countries had benefited from the EEC's GSP.

A Malaysian delegate told THE NATION that he was not all that satisfied with the EEC pledge given the scope of repeated requests by ASEAN for the improvement of the SSP and the modification of the rules of origin. "These two areas, indeed, are considered the most important aspects of the improvement of the ASEAN-EEC trade," he stressed.

He said that EEC ministers agreed broadly that something must be done to the GSP scheme. The purpose, he said, is to open more EEC markets to ASEAN products. "Not to cause any embarrassment on both sides, concession must be

forthcoming in the future. ASEAN has been, in the past several years, relentlessly persuing for improvement of the scheme," the delegate said.

According to a Thai official, ASEAN exports under the GSP scheme in 1983 to the EEC countries accounted for only 22 per cent of ASEAN's total exports to the EEC, which meant that at least 78 percent of ASEAN exports to Europe were not enjoying GSP status.

However, ten GSP figures on the European side were not quite the same. One delegation said that delegates from ASEAN might not have been fully aware of the benefits from the GSP, and of all GSP benefits, 42 per cent are awarded to ASEAN countries. On agricultural commodities in particular, the Europeans say that two-thirds of ASEAN agricultural exports to the community benefit from the GSP.

The EEC Commissioner Claude Cheysson also stressed this point at a press conference that the GSP scheme is the most liberal in the world, because it includes all developing commissions in the world. "No single one was left out in the cold," he added.

Cheysson said that the GSP system covered about ten times more than the Japanese GSP and almost twice that of the United States.

"Many questions raised were left unaswered," a senior ASEAN official said adding that ASEAN is prepared to discuss all aspects of ASEAN proposals lest the apprehension on the EEC industries that the result of improved GSP scheme would damage the EEC interest in the long run and its association with special groups of countries, which have been traditionally very close [word indistinct] EEC.

On the agricultural products, ASEAN economic ministers continued to press for improvement of the GSP scheme. A senior Thai official pointed out that more than 60 per cent of ASEAN foreign exchange comes from agricultural products. He said that special treatment should be given to tropical agricultural products such as, manioc, ginger, mushrooms, prepared or preserved tuna.

The source also said that improvement in the margin of preference in certain products from ASEAN such as orchids, castor oil, coconut oil, pineapple juice, mackerel and cigarettes should be given serious consideration by the EEC.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

'JOINT STATEMENT' OF ECONOMIC MINISTERS MEETING

BK180913 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Oct 85 p 2

["Joint statement" of special meeting of the ASEAN economic ministers"]

[Text] The ASEAN economic ministers held a special meeting in Bangkok on Wednesday [16 October -- FBIS] and considered the issue of rising protectionism in international trade especially in the U.S. with particular reference to the Jenkins-Thurmond Bill.

The ministers noted that ASEAN member countries, collectively and individually, have been making their utmost efforts in urging the U.S. Administration, Congress and interested parties concerned to appreciate the extent of the repercussions of the bill, if passed, on the economic and social development of ASEAN countries and on the overall close and friendly relations between ASEAN and the U.S.

The ministers reiterated ASEAN's strong opposition to the bill which is discriminatory and contrary to existing international law and U.S. bilateral agreements. At the same time, they welcomed with great appreciation the explicit and firm stand of the U.S. Administration in opposing the bill. The ministers were also encouraged by the rising recognition within and the understanding of members of the Congress of the negative consequences of the bill. The ministers were also encouraged by the rising recognition within and the understanding of members of the Congress of the negative consequences of the bill. The ministers, however, recognise that the danger is far from over. They, therefore, further urge the U.S. Administration and members of the Congress to continue efforts toward the eventual rejection of the Bill which poses a grave langer not only to ASEAN but also to the free international trading framework from which all countries jointly benefit.

They further pointed out that the bill, in adversely affecting the ASEAN economies' ability to export, will provide them with no alternative but to curtail trade in order to maintain external balance. Moreover, ASEAN's export-led economies will be considerably damaged and destabilised. Accordingly, each ASEAN country will have to consider adopting measures to counter the damaging effect of the bill.

The ASEAN Economic Ministers finally pointed out that beyond the economic impact which is real and immediate, the Jenkins-Thursond and other

protectionist bills have already and inevitably created within ASEAN a sense of uncertainty and disappointment with the United States. The constructive efforts and progress made to nurture and consolidate U.S.-ASEAN relations will undoubtedly suffer a setback with the passage of the Jenkins-Thurmond Bill.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

EC'S CHEYSSON HAILS RESULT OF BANGKOK TALKS

BK190922 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 85 p 18

[Text] European Commissioner for North-South relations Claude Cheysson said the results of yesterday's ASEAN-EC economic ministers meeting may be a beginning of a new approach to regional cooperation.

Talking to reporters after the meeting, Mr Cheysson said that EC's relations with other regions of the world was first with poorer countries.

He said cooperation was based on assistance for projects like road construction but then moved to technical assistance and financing of training facilities as was done in the African countries.

What we now see shaping, he said, is industrial cooperation between two regions where the question of how public authorities, such as the European Investment Bank (EIB), can help private "operators" come together in joint ventures.

He said this cooperation does not end with joint ventures alone but has limitless possibilities of including fields of training institutions, marketing, research, production, transport, servicing and communications.

I'm convinced that between ASEAN and the EC there is a large scope, not just for joint ventures."

Mr Cheysson said he envisioned that some day in the end it would be in the interests of the ASEAN countries to have their own businesses "on the other side," namely in the EC.

He cited the example of Kuwait, an oil-producing country, which has been investing in oil refining and water producing companies in Europe.

Mr Cheysson said that, for instance, Brunei could one day decide to follow that policy.

Speaking about his assessment of the ASEAN-EC meeting, the EC Commissioner said he was "happy" with the results.

He said he wanted his government officials to be in Bangkok to "hear the message from Southeast Asia."

That message is that Southeast Asia now does not want to be too dependent on the United States and Japan regarding investment and development cooperation. Mr Cheysson said that during the first session, which dealt with international economic issues, he was surprised by the unexpected "convergence" of ideas and conclusions expressed by ministers from both sides.

"I was not expecting much from the ASEAN side," he said, adding that he was surprised that the ASEAN ministers were concerned and looked at the international economic situation from all angles, namely protectionism, the debt crisis in particular countries, the effects of the strong dollar, and unemployment.

Mr Cheysson said the ASEAN and EC ministers came to the same conclusions that the best way to solve this problem is to convene the Multilateral Trade Negotiation (MTN), General Agreement on Trade Tariffs, and the Multi-Fibre Arrangment.

He said that the conclusions the ministers agreed on showed that no matter which problem area one started from, whether it be protectionism, unemployment, debt problems, one ended up with the same conclusions, "if you are honest."

Mr Cheysson said that ASEAN and the EC came to the same conclusions that the United States has to control its budget deficit.

The commissioner said it is useful for the United States to hear the same things from different regions of the world.

Commenting on ASEAN delegation, Mr Cheysson said that he was impressed by the demonstration given to the EC ministers during their stay in Bangkok.

He said he was also impressed with the quality of the delegation, adding that they were very well prepared.

At one funcion, he said, the EC ministers were left with representatives of all foreign banks, giving them a chance to have talks.

This, he said, was "very cute, very clever."

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BORDER REFUGEES' SAFETY--UN officials in Bangkok yesterday expressed concern for the safety of 130,000 Kampuchean refugees at the Thai border camp after reports that Vietnamese troops were nearby. A UN spokesman said he could not confirm press reports that about 8,000 Vietnamese were 6 km from the refugee camp, known as site 2, but added that things are getting worrisome as the dry season approaches. Vietnamese troops captured or attacked all major camps of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border in the last dry season between November and May. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 16 Oct 85 BK]

SRV TO ATTACK REFUGEES--UN officials predict that Vietnam will soon launch attacks on 130,000 Cambodian refugees at the Thai-Cambodian border after it has moved a Vietnamese force 8,000 strong to the border only 6 km from the refugee camp at Site 2. During the last dry season -- from November to May last -- Vietnamese forces heavily attacked Cambodian refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1330 GMT 17 Oct 85 BK]

BURMA

BRIEFS

BATTLES WITH KARENS CONTINUE--Mae Sot--Fierce fighting between Burmese and Karen forces continued for the sixth consecutive day today near the Karen rebels' Jeryor camp, police said. Karen sources quoted Burmese field radio as saying that the number of Burmese troops killed or wounded in the fighting had risen to 160. Yesterday's field radio said 43 Burmese troops had been killed and 80 wounded since last Friday. Thai authorities said this morning that Karen casualties were also high but the exact figure was not available. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Oct 85 p 3 BK]

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. JET INTERCEPTION

BK181330 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 14 Oct 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Tit for Tat Terrorism"]

[Text] Israel has for some time been following a policy that for every violence committed by the Palestinian fighters against Israeli lives and properties inside and outside Israel will be retaliated in a much bigger killing and wounding at a much greater number of the Palestinians and the Arabs causing much greater damage to the Palestinian and Arab properties. In this manner Israel has bombarded many Palestinian camps in Lebanon including the Bekaa Valley. Recently the Israeli air force bombarded the PLO headquarters in Tunisia killing more than 70 Palestinians and Tunisians and destroying the headquarters including the building where Chairman Yasir 'Arafat lived. That is why justifiably Yasir 'Arafat feels that the bombardment was an attempt to assassinate him as well.

This hideous practice may be called tit for tat terrorism. But there is a difference between the violence made by the Palestinian fighters and the State of Israel. In the former case the violence is committed by the individuals while in the latter case the violence is committed by the state which we may call state terrorism.

Unhappily, the United States, a superpower, seems to have been converted into this doctrine of tit for tat terrorism. Recently while all the world condemned the bombing of the PLO headquarters by Israel, President Ronald Reagan of the United States justified it. A few days ago the United States' mighty air force intercepted the Egyptian Boeing commercial plane carrying the four Palestinians who hijacked the Italian cruise liner and forced the plane to land in Italy. The four Palestinians have been since then detained by the Italian Government for questioning and legal processing.

The American intention was to capture the four Palestinians for the reported killing of an American tourist in the Italian liner by the hijackers.

If the Egyptian commercial plane disobeyed the United States air force's instruction to land in Italy, the plane would have been shot down and all the passengers and crew in the plane would have been killed. If this is not another type of hijacking, what will you call it?

We are of the opinion that tit for tat terrorism will not work. Nothing will cow the indominatable fighting spirit of those who are fighting for their national independence and liberation. This is the lesson of history one should learn.

In spite of inferiority in the and ammunition, Indonesia, Algeria and Vietnam. In spite of inferiority in the and ammunition, Indonesia won its independence through revolution and the imposition of the Dutch colonial rule. Algeria though also inferior to France in arms and ammunition, yet France could not suppress the indominatable fighting spirit of the Algerian fighters and the latter won their victory against France. The United States is sure to have not yet forgotten how its mighty armed forces with the most modern and sophisticated arms and war weapons and equipment were rendered useless against the fighting spirit of the Vietnamese fighters fighting for the unity and independence of their country. Something like this will happen to Israel with regard to the Palestinian fighting spirit fighting for their right of self-determination, human rights and an independent national state of their own.

The crux of the problem is to solve the Palestinian question justly and comprehensively.

ASEAN PARLIAMENTARY MEETING ENDS, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

BK021205 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 30 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) ended a one-week meeting in Jakarta Saturday with a joint communique reiterating its deep concern over the continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea.

AIPO hoped that the resignation of Pol Pot from the Khmer Rouge would pave the way toward a comprehensive political solution.

The AIPO meeting which was attended by almost 100 delegates from Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia expressed disappointment over Vietnam's refusal to conduct proximity talks as proposed by ASEAN in a bid to seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

On apartheid, the eighth AIPO General Assembly appealed to the South African government to immediately lift the state of emergency and release Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Comgress (ANC) and other political detainees and start a dialogue with the leader of the majority population.

On protectionism, the General Assembly expressed concern over the continued protectionist trends in developed countries which had seriously affected exports from developing countries, including ASEAN.

On disarmament AIPO appealed to major powers to hold the competitive accumulation and modernisation of nuclear and conventional weapons through serious negotiations.

On the world economic situation, the organisation called on the developed countries to take effective measures in dealing with the worsening economic problems in the developing world.

The proposal setting up of a permanent AIPO secretariat and the exchange of visits with other parliaments were considered as unrealistic. But the meeting agreed to continue rotating the AIPO secretariat among its member countries.

On legal matters AIPO requested ASEAN governments to treat the struggle against illegal production, illicit traffic and consumption of drugs as a matter of urgency and top priority by imposing maximum penalties on drug traffickers.

On trade expansion scheme and economic cooperation the AIPO General Assembly invited ASEAN governments to consider all possibilities to develop the present economic cooperation among ASEAN countries that would increase intra-ASEAN trade, and at the same time to conduct an in-depth study on the possibility of establishing an ASEAN trading house as an instrument for trade promotion.

On particular issue of protectionaism and the launching of a new round multilateral trade negotiations, the organisation foresaw the danger from the planned enactment of the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act now being debated in the United States Congress. It would not only violate the Multi-Fibre Arrangement and GATT, but would also inflict serious damage on the trading interests of textile exporting countries, particularly the ASEAN countries.

In this occasion AIPO appealed to the U.S. Congress men to reconsider their support of the enactment of the act and to refrain from adopting other measures which would have serious implications on the export of textile and apparel from developing countries to the U.S. markets.

AIPO held dialogues with the observers of the Canadian, Australian and Japanese Parliaments on political, economic and cultural matters with special reference to the Kampuchean and refugee problem, protectionism, the narcotic problems, expanded parliamentary contacts and human resources development programs, including the transfer of technology.

All the delegate observers supported the basic ASEAN position on the Kampuchean crisis, seeking for a comprehensive political solution without foreclosing any new initiative which might be undertaken.

On refugees problem the observers expressed continued commitment to contribute to alleviating the plight of the displaced peoples.

AIPO decided that the Ninth General Assembly will be held in Kuala Lumpur in the 3rd week of September 1986.

The AIPO joint communique was signed by Indonesian House Speaker Amin Mahmud, who was the AIPO president, Kharis Suhud, chairman of Indonesian delegation; Tan Sri Datuk Muhammad Zahir Bin Haji Ismail of Malaysia; and Gen. Bulrit Dardarananda of Thailand.

The transfer of AIPO presidency from Amir Machmud to Tan Sri Datuk Mohamed Zahir took place at the DPR [House of Representatives] building, Senayan, on Saturday night.

ASEAN'S INFLUENCE ON FOREIGN, ECONOMIC POLICIES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Aug 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] There is no denying that ASEAN, since its establishment in 1967, has been a great benefit to Indonesia, particularly in the economic development that began with the launching of the New Order. ASEAN provides the political environment and regional order that is conducive to political stability, and this permits Indonesia to concentrate fully on internal development.

But various problems that may disturb the smooth course of its existence are beginning to appear as ASEAN enters its 18th year. These problems include the task of finding a political settlement to the problem of Kampuchea, and cooperative activities that are being carried out in various sectors but have not yet produced concrete results.

Indonesia, therefore, should give earnest thought to the role ASEAN will play in its future foreign policy. ASEAN is described as a pillar of Indonesia's foreign policy in the "Main Lines of National Policy," but the thought now occurs that a thorough study may be needed to determine whether or not this view will continue to be valid in the future.

These opinions were expressed by Jusuf Wanandi, the executive director of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Dr Juwono Sudarsono, an observer of international affairs, and Dr Lie Tek Tjeng, an analyst with the National Cultural Research Institute of the Indonesian Science Foundation (LRKN-LIPI) when interviewed separately last week by KOMPAS. In connection with the 18th anniversary of the founding of ASEAN on 8 August, they were asked to re-evaluate ASEAN's role as it affects Indonesia.

All three agree that if Indonesia still considers ASEAN to be a pillar of its foreign policy then a series of more serious efforts must be made to bridge existing differences and increase economic cooperation so ASEAN will have a really strong foundation.

And all three men admit that there are some circles in Indonesia that do not want ASEAN to continue to be the sole focal point of Indonesian foreign policy. Jusuf Wanandi says that it must be recognized that Indonesia has reached a stage in its development that permits it to play a larger role in the Asia-Pacific area and in international forums.

Kampuchean Problem

Jusuf Wanandi said that ASEAN follows Thailand's line on the Kampuchean problem too closely because of Thailand's position as a front-line state (Thailand borders on and Vietnamese troops are stationed in Kampuchea-Ed.), and that Thailand's line tends to support the PRC's position and policy. And because of the solidarity of ASEAN, Indonesia follows Thailand's line whether it wants to or not and even though it has a different perception of the situation. Juwono and Lie Tek Tjeng also emphasized this point.

"This attitude on Indonesia's part raises criticism among young Indonesian thinkers because they do not feel the same commitment toward ASEAN as the current generation of leaders, who helped create the organization," Jusuf said.

The CSIS executive director said that Indonesia has followed Thailand's lead for 7 years without any results whatever. "So where do we want to go: Prolonging the Kampuchean problem means that the implementation of the ZOPFAN (zone of peace, freedom and neutrality) for Southeast Asia and the future of ASEAN will become uncertain."

This is because, whether we like it or not, the conflict is reawakening the instinctive desire of ASEAN members to resume their dependency on big countries, he said.

In commenting on this point, Juwono Sudarsono said that the reawakening of Thailand's instinctive desire to become dependent on big countries is inevitable. This is because ASEAN cannot guarantee that it will be able to help Thailand if that country becomes involved in a war with Vietnam, nor does ASEAN have the combat capability to change the current state of the war to conform with the diplomatic formula that it desires. "On the contrary, in the Kampuchean problem ASEAN relies indirectly on the PRC's support of the Khmer Rouge," he said.

Lie Tek Tjeng said that he agreed with this view. The senior analyst added that there was nothing strange about Thailand's decision to choose the PRC as the nation it would depend on because the PRC is the only country that has declared that it will assist Thailand if it is attacked by Vietnam. Thailand also has very close relations with the PRC, and the PRC is always ready to help Thailand when it has problems.

Dr Lie cited the help that was given to Thailand by the PRC during the oil crisis as an example. Thailand was running short of oil but not one member of ASEAN, including Indonesia, could provide assistance. Indonesia was bound by the terms of its contract with Japan. The PRC finally provided the necessary assistance. "At the time we also made a political decision to help Thailand, even though the amount was too small," he added.

Not Bound

The three observers feel that while Indonesia is very conscious of the position occupied by Thailand as a front-line state, this does not mean that Indonesia must be completely bound by the decisions of ASEAN. Indonesia has been struggling for its interests in its position as interlocutor between ASEAN and Vietnam ever since the special meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in May 1984.

Jusuf Wanandi and Juwono Sudarsono feel that Indonesia, in its position of interlocutor, is trying to find a balanced solution for the future of Kampuchea. Indonesia does not accept the fait accompli of Vietnam being in Kampuchea for to do so would be to condone aggression, but neither does it want to put too much pressure on Vietnam since one of its objectives is to create a climate that is conducive to dialogue.

According to Juwono, it would be incorrect to say that Indonesia is bound to the solution of the Kampuchean problem that has been outlined by Thailand, but this does not mean that Indonesia does not observe the line ASEAN is following on the problem.

Jusuf Wanandi feels that the recent trend in Indonesia's approach to Vietnam is favorable and that it represents a great improvement over the time when Indonesia was overly influenced by the reactive attitude of Thailand.

In this connection, he said that efforts to find a balanced solution to the Kampuchean problem are tied to efforts to normalize relations between Vietnam and the United States. The objective here is to encourage Vietnam to move away from its dependence on the Soviet Union and to convince Thailand that it should not be overly dependent on the PRC. In any event, Vietnam will be an important factor in the implementation of the ZOPFAN concept.

Dr Lie takes a similar view. He said that an approach to the Kampuchean problem that too closely follows Thailand's line, a line that reflects the position and policy of the PRC, will prolong the problem instead of settling it "because Vietnam certainly will not want to accept a proposal if it feels it is the PRC's proposal."

Lie Tek Tjeng warned that ASEAN must not concentrate on legalistic considerations and ignore political realities. Although the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) receives the "blessings" of the international world it only has de facto control of a few camps along the border with Thailand, while the Heng Samrin regime, which is called the puppet of Vietnam, has de facto control over almost all of Kampuchea. "Therefore, ASEAN must seek a middle road in working for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, a road between legalistic considerations and political realities," he said.

Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja has said that the normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam will restore the role of the United States in Southeast Asia, but in a new system. Lie Tek Tjeng adds that unless caution is exercised, normalization will provide nations outside the area the opportunity to meddle in the area and determine its future.

All three observers agree that it is possible for the ASEAN proximity talks to be further developed. The talks, at the very least, are a positive element in the effort to develop a climate that is conducive to a dialogue with Vietnam. "This is much better than vilification," Jusuf said.

Political and Economic Cooperation

According to Jusuf Wanandi, ASEAN needs a vehicle for more serious and detailed discussions of political problems. As of now political problems are only discussed at Senior Officials Heetings (SOM) and these meetings usually last no more than 2 days. It is difficult to expect that integrated and comprehensive decisions will be produced at these meetings, and this is demonstrated by the political decisions that have been adopted by ASEAN in its search for an overall settlement of the Kampuchean problem. What it is that ASEAN wants is completely unclear.

"Generally speaking, the only thing one can say is that ASEAN is demanding that Vietnam leave Kampuchea because it is an aggressor. However, the methods that should be used to make Vietnam leave, and whether or not these methods are feasible within the context of the Southeast Asian situation, and the alternatives that are available in case these methods fail have never been discussed," he said.

Lie Tek Tjeng feels that it is unavoidable that ASEAN members will have different perceptions of the Kampuchean problem. The differences in their history and backgrounds have the effect of indirectly causing ASEAN members to adopt different viewpoints in their approach to a problem. This is the pattern in the case of political problems, and the same pattern appears in the economic sector. Consequently, all ASEAN countries have far more extensive trade relations with countries outside the organization than they do with their fellow members. A similar view was expressed by Juwono Sudarsono.

In 1983 intra-ASEAN trade amounted to about 15 percent of the total trade of ASEAN members with countries outside the organization, such as the United States, Japan and the Eurpean Economic Community. Intra-ASEAN trade was valued at \$28.4 billion (about 28.4 trillion rupiah) while trade with countries outside the area totalled \$119.2 billion. This pattern continued in 1984.

Lie Tek Tjeng therefore believes that the recommendations made by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad regarding the strengthening of trade among ASEAN members should receive priority attention.

Jusuf Wanandi and Juwono emphasized the same point. Jusuf said that it is inportant to strengthen economic cooperation since it is the foundation of ASEAN's cooperation. A greater amount of fluctuation can occur in political cooperation, but failure to achieve a substantial number of concrete results in the economic sector will have an unfavorable effect on ASEAN's future.

Juwono emphasized the point that economic cooperation among ASEAN members can be facilitated, but it will require the firm coordination of the agencies involved.

With regard to preferential tariffs, Lie Tek Tjeng points out that while discounts of 25 to 50 percent have been allowed on some 18,000 commodities, these are not primary commodities and consequently this action has not been a great help in stimulating intra-ASEAN trade.

Both Lie and Juwono feel that it is not yet time for a free market in Indonesia. "Indonesian industry still is weak and it will be hurt if a free market is opened, even if the Indonesian market is the largest market," Lie said. Juwono noted that Indonesia's ability to compete is affected by the many hidden costs that production stock is subject to while en route from factories to market access points. The authorities are beginning to realize this and have issued Presidential Instruction No 4 of 1985 as an effort to remedy the situation, however the results are not yet in.

Obstacle to Indonesia

Commenting on the view that ASEAN is becoming more of an obstacle to Indonesia, Juwono said that regional cooperation can appear to be an obstacle or constraining factor when it is viewed in terms of the instinct or desire for Indonesian nationalism. "This is the view usually taken in nationalist circles, as these people are nostalgic about Indonesian superiority in Southeast Asia," he said.

He does not agree that the independent status of Indonesia has been submerged in ASEAN because the concept of an active and independent Indonesia is set forth in the Bangkok Declaration of 1967. The Bangkok Declaration provided the foundation for the establishment of ASEAN and it states that it is necessary to affirm that the foreign military bases in Southeast Asia are of a temporary nature.

Juwono admitted that Indonesia must sometimes restrain itself, but said that this is a risk a nation takes when it enters a regional grouping. He pointed out that one of the benefits derived from ASEAN is the trust placed in Indonesia by neighboring countries. This trust has continued to grow, especially since the Bali Declaration of 1976, he said.

Jusuf Wanandi feels that the problem is not one of whether or not ASEAN is an obstacle to Indonesia. He says that Indonesia has reached a stage in its development that permits it to play a larger role, a role that is appropriate

to its "dimensions." So it is possible that the problem is one of striking a balance between Indonesia's role in ASEAN and its desire to play a larger role in international forums. "This means that ASEAN is an important part [of the problem], but not the only part," he said.

Lie Tek Tjeng feels that it is urgent for Indonesia to make a more serious effort to bridge various problems that are affecting the cooperation of ASEAN members.

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CSO: 4213/317

CEMENT PLANTS CONVERTING FROM FUEL OIL TO COAL

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 6 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Engr Sidharta, the director general of basic chemical industry, has stated that the government, within the framework of the national energy conservation program, is converting from fuel oil to coal as the power supply for the cement industry.

In a statement read by Engr Moh. Tasfir, the director of inorganic chemical industry, Engr Sidharta said, "It is expected that all cement plants in Indonesia will be using coal for fuel in 1986." The statement was read at a ceremony at PT Semen Nusantara in Cilacap on Saturday [3 August], during the course of a field trip to observe the use of coal at the plant.

Sidharta said that coal is being used because its price will be competitive with the price of fuel oil. It is hoped that, in the long run, this can reduce the production costs of cement and increase its ability to compete on local markets and, eventually, on export markets.

He said that the government is well aware that cement plants are energy intensive and that the cost of energy in the production of cement accounts for 25 to 30 percent of production costs. Consequently, the use of coal for fuel in firing the kilns of cement plants has been established as a policy in the energy diversification program.

He said that the Nusantara cement plant's conversion to coal is another step forward for Indonesian industry, particularly as regards the implementation of the national energy conservation program and the use of Indonesian coal.

The use of Indonesian coal will increase the level of activity in other economic sectors, e.g., coal exploration and the operation of coal mines in East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan and Sumatra. It can also result in an increase in activity in the services sector and in the number of shipping routes, particularly in the southern part of Java.

He said that when coal is used for fuel, special attention must be given to the application and implementation of standard operating procedures in activities that could be a source of fires, explosions, environmental pollution and other hazards. He also said that that the installed capacity of the cement industrial sector will reach 17.4 million tons of cement by the end of 1985 and that this will permit Indonesia to meet domestic requirements for cement and engage in a systematic export program.

With this export program, the national industry will be continuously challenged to work more efficiently both within the factories and in product distribution, he said.

Prepared to Increase Supplies

Engr Moh. Tasfir, the director of inorganic chemical industry, told reporters that the Departments of Industry, Mining, Trade and Communications are prepared to carry out a coordinated effort to increase the amount of coal supplied to cement plants.

He said that cement plants in all areas of Indonesia must begin to use coal in 1986 and that these plants are located in Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara.

While all local coal is not of the same quality, it does have a caloric value ranging from 6,300 to 6,800 kg calories and some goes as high as 7,000 kg calories.

He explained that local coal from both Sumatra and Kalimantan can be used in the cement plants because it is only used to fire the kilns.

Drs Sudjoko, the president director of PT Semen Nusantara, said that he was not happy about the complex problems involved in the procurement of coal and that adequate supplies of coal (local coal) are not available, however, his company welcomes the government's program and has installed coal-fired machinery.

PT Semen Nusantara has been engaged in full-scale operations in which it has used only coal as fuel in the production process since 11 June 1985. This followed the government's decision that coal should be used to fire the rotary kilns in the cement plants.

Preparations began in April 1984 with field surveys, design of facilities and other activities. Construction began in October 1984 when the first piling was driven.

First in Indonesia

The Nusantara cement plant was the first cement plant in Indonesia to convert from fuel oil to coal for full-scale operations after the government announced its policy on the use of coal.

There are only three other cement plants in Indonesia that use coal to fire their rotary kilns. These are the Padang plant in West Sumatra, the Baturaja plant in South Sumatra and the Andalas plant in Aceh.

The Nusantara cement plant in Cilacap needs 12 tons of coal an hour in order to produce 750,000 tons of cement a year, and consequently the Department of Industry, in conjunction with the Department of Mining and its company Perum Batubara (Coal Company), will expedite their efforts to find a solution to the supply problem.

The Nusantara plant has tried to use local coal from the beginning, however at the time it was planning to purchase coal from Perum Tambang Batubara Ombilin (Ombilin Coal Mine Company), the mining company was not ready to make deliveries. The mining company has now agreed to let the Nusantara cement plant purchase about 20,000 tons of coal.

The Nusantara plant will need 80,000 tons of coal in 1985 and so the balance of this amount must be obtained from East Kalimantan or Bengkulu and also from Australia.

The plant has already imported 15,600 tons of coal from Australia and will import still more in September. It also is conducting surveys in the Kutai district of East Kalimantan and in Bengkulu.

Sidharta got a close-hand look at the use of coal in the cement production process during the field trip. He was accompanied by Drs Suparto, director of procurement and distribution of mined and industrial products, and the executive officers of the cement plant.

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CSO: 4213/317

POSSIBLE SOVIET INVOLVEMENT IN PROJECTS CITED

HK110001 Hong Kong AFP in English 1552 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 10 (AFP)--The Soviet Union may become involved in its first construction projects in Indonesian since a 1965 communist backed abortive coup attempt here, if discussions underway on building three hospitals in Java and Sumatera are successful, reliable Soviet sources said today.

The sources were commenting on a statement by Health Minister Suwary, no today in which he said the Soviet Union planned to help build the hospitals in the cities of Bukittinggi and Bandung in West Java and Medan in North Sumatera.

The minister said total construction costs of the three health facilities was estimated at 180 million dinars, but that no decision had been made on whether the Soviet aid would be in the form of credits or grants.

The Soviet sources cautioned however that discussions on the projects were at a preliminary stage and that no decision had yet been reached.

They confirmed that the Soviet Union, which under former President Sukarno was Indonesia's main aid donor before 1965, had not been involved in any projects in the country since the coup attempt.

"If an agreement is reached, it will be the first," said one source, "all we have now is a small volume of trade and no projects."

President Suharto has just returned from a trip to Turkey and Eastern Europe and has in the past year urged Indonesian trade representatives to step up contacts with the Eastern bloc in efforts to expand trade.

The warming towards the Soviet block has coincided with the re-opening of direct trade links with China, frozen since the coup attempt because Jakarta's charges that Beijing was behind the attempted take-over.

The bulk of Indonesia's aid and trade since the 1960's has been with Japan, Western Europe and the United States, with Japanese firms taking the lion's share of construction projects and the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank contributing billions of dollars to the country's education, health and infrastructure projects.

Soviet built projects in Indonesia prior to 1965 included hospitals, a giant sports stadium in the capital and a steel mill.

ISLAMIC HEAD SHAWLS AN ISSUE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 10 Aug 85 p 9

[Text] The issue of Islamic head shawls heated up again at the beginning of August when parents whose children were suspended from Jakarta State High School I for wearing the shawls protested the suspensions. According to a TEMPO source, 19 female students in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades were suspended on 27 July. Six days later, on 2 August, a meeting was held between the childrens' parents and school officials, but no agreement was reached.

"I am adhering to school regulations," said N. Padidi, the principal of State High School I. Beginning in the 1983-84 school year, agreements that they would abide by school regulations, including the regulations on school uniforms, were signed by all new students. Their parents were to know of these agreements, and, of course, the students themselves had to be aware of them. Padidi has not enforced the regulations on school uniforms in past years, and there has been a reason for this, namely, a 10 December 1983 memorandum of the director general of primary and secondary education. According to the memorandum, students were to be given a period of 2 years before the regulations on school uniforms were enforced. The regulations were established in March 1982, so a tolerant attitude was shown toward students who did not wear the prescribed uniform, including those who were Islamic head shawls, until the beginning of the 1984-85 school year.

The students' parents apparently did not know about the director general's memorandum. Consequently, they protested when the suspensions were issued.

The parents do not object to finding other schools for their children to attend. "But I cannot pay the registration fee and other costs," said one woman. She sells pastries, and her second child, who was suspended, was in the third grade at State High School I in the natural sciences course. The woman and her husband, who sells cooked rice, permit their children to wear the shawl. The woman, who has seven children, said, "I leave the choice to the child herself."

Fortunately, another meeting was held between the parents and school officials and the problem was resolved there. The meeting was held in the Jakarta zone office of the Department of Education and Culture on Monday of this week and

lasted more than 3 hours. It was agreed that students who want to wear the shawl will be transferred to Muhammadiyah High School I. This is a favorite school of the students and about 4 km from State High School I. School officials will take care of the transfer of students and associated costs. "Basically, it's up to the children to study, and up to the parents to keep things in order," said one mother who attended the meeting.

"We will return the money paid for school uniforms since they will have to buy new uniforms," Padidi said. There is no problem finding schools that will accept the students, at least in Jakarta. The Muhammadiyah high school has announced that it is willing to accept 200 students who are transferred because of the shawl issue. And it is clear that there are more schools than State High School I which have students that wear shawls.

According to one source, the policy being followed by Jakarta State High School I on the head shawl issue will be recommended as a national policy.

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CSO: 4213/317

BRIEFS

SUHARTO RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS--Jakarta (JP)--President Suharto, Monday [30 September], at the presidential palace received the credentials of newly appointed Egyptian Ambassador Muhammad 'Ali Kamal and Finnish Ambassador Exel Erik Heinrichs. In a separate ceremony, the President formally swore in nine new Indonesian ambassadors for foreign assignments. They were Lt General (ret.) Susilo Sudarman for the United States; Prof Dr A. Baiquini to Sweden; J.P. Nauhanapessy to Vietnam; R. Tamtomo to India; R. Kusumasmoro to Kenya; Azhari Bur to the German Democratic Republic; R.H.B. Mokhtan to Romania; [words indistinct] to Nigeria and Ghana, and Husein Yusuf to Tanzania. [Excerts] [Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 1 Oct 85 p 3 BK]

LAOS

PHOUN SIPASEUT ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK100239 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Speech by LPDR Foreign Affairs Minister Phoun Sipaseut, delivered at 40th UN General Assembly session in New York--date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Mr President, on behalf of the LPDR delegation I would like to express our warm congratulations to Your Excellency Don Jaime De Pinies for being elected unanimously as president of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly. I believe that under your skillful guidance and with your rich diplomatic experience, the work of this session will be fulfilled satisfactorily. On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere congratulations to Ambassador Paul Lusaka for having guided the last UN General Assembly session to a brilliant conclusion. In addition, the Lao delegation would like to take this opportunity to extend our salutation and warm greetings to His Excellency, Secretary General Javier Peres De Cuellar for tirelessly making all possible constructive attempts to safeguard and consolidate peace, security, and international cooperation.

Mr President, this year the 40th UN General Assembly session is held at a time when the international community is celebrating together several events of historic significance. In May, all progressive mankind around the world majestically celebrated the 40th anniversary of the great victory over the fascist and militarist forces that started World War II with the ambitions of dominating the world and enslaving other people, thereby sadly causing the deaths of over 50 million people. No one can forget that. That victory was a glorious victory for the ideals of peace and justice. It became a decisive factor for both countries in Europe and Asia to regain their independence, freedom, and sovereignty and to rescue millions of people from the cruelty of fascism. It has been recorded in the annals of all countries of the world. These ideals were the primary cause of the formulation of the United Nations Organization, the fundamental responsibility of which is to safeguard peace and international security and the 40th founding anniversary of which will be celebrated by us all this October. These two events are closely related and cannot be separated from each other.

Because the founding countries of the United Nations, especially the Soviet Union, suffered serious misfortune and learned painful lessons from World War II, the first sentence of the UN Charter has emphasized that future generations must be safeguarded from the danger of the war. To fulfill this goal, all countries with different political and social systems are requested to compromise with one another and to coexist in peace and in the spirit of good-neighborliness. This slogan has become a new principle for international relations—that is, to peacefully coexist with one another.

So far since the end of World War II, more than 100 countries that were formerly under foreign oppression have regained their right to self-determination and have become independent countries and full members of the United Nations as well as the Nonaligned Movement. Numerous important events in international politics have conformed to the fundamental principles set forth in the UN Charter.

In the past (4 decades), with the initiative of the socialist countries and the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations has adopted many important resolutions. It has on several occasions contributed to defusing confrontations in various regions in the world, to settling conflicts threatening peace and international security, and to halting the arms race. It has made fundamental legal contributions to the movements for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. Particularly, the statement on the granting of independence to colonized countries, which was adopted in 1960 at the Soviet Union's initiative, marked the beginning of the era of decolonization, the 25th anniversary of which will be celebrated by all of us in the near future. Nevertheless, it is regretable that to date this statement has not yet been fully implemented. Colonialism, racism, and apartheid still continue to commit crimes in certain regions in the world. Therefore, all UN members must cooperate with one another to do everything possible to completely wipe out these evils.

The United Nations, which is composed of 159 member countries and which has a far-reaching internationalist character, should act as the center for concord among nations, especially on the issues of safeguarding peace and international security. Based on this spirit, we aspire to see all the UN member countries strive in all their political endeavors to achieve more effective implementation of the UN Charter.

But it is a concern that at a time when the United Nations is about to celebrate the 40th anniversary and is preparing to declare 1986 the year of peace, the imperialist warmongering circles are endeavoring to aggravate the already tense international situation by trying to destroy the balance of military strategy through a new step in the arms race. They have installed medium-range nuclear missiles in many western European countries and have produced several new types of nuclear weapons. Moreover, they plan to deploy antinuclear missile and antisatellite weapons in outer space in accordance with the star wars program.

It is certain that the escalation of the arms race will increase the danger of nuclear war and is of great concern to the international community. At present, to protect their so-called earnest interests, the imperialists have committed provocative acts against, threatened, and interfered in the internal affairs of many countries. All in all, these are acts of terrorism which have created tension in many parts of the world.

In Central America and the Caribbean, we note that the declared war against Nicaragua, the interference in the internal affairs of the people of El Salvador, and the hostile policy against Cuba have been intensified seriously.

In South Africa, the situation deteriorates with each passing day due to the acts of the Pretoria apartheid regime supported by the imperialists. They have notoriously stepped up suppression, persecution, and repression against the blacks in South Africa, have continued their illigitimate occupation of Namibia, and have been relentlessly aggressive against neighboring countries, especially Angola. These acts constitute an open encroachment on the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of those countries and on the decisions and resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

In the Middle East, the expansionist and occupation scheme of the Israeli Zionists and the imperialists has been vigorously opposed by the patriotic Arab forces, thus compelling the aggressors to withdraw from Lebanon. However, the Israeli occupation forces, with support from certain imperialist countries, have stepped up their barbarous suppression of the Lebanese people and have killed Palestinians in many refugee camps, thereby seriously violating human rights and many UN resolutions and threatening peace and security in this region.

Mr President, in the wake of such a tense and confusing situation, state and government leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania representing the five continents sent an appeal to the countries possessing nuclear weapons to outline appropriate measures to reduce and halt the nuclear arms race. As for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, they have advanced proposals to halt the arms race in outer space and on earth, especially on prohibiting nuclear tests, freezing the size of nuclear arsenals, reducing the number of nuclear weapons, and completely and permanently banning nuclear weapons from the world as well as a proposal to promote international cooperation for the peaceful use of space and a proposal aimed at reducing tension in Europe and other regions in the world. At the same time, the Soviet Union has also unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons or to deploy antisatellite weapons in space, and not to carry out any nuclear tests from 6 August 1985 to 1 January 1986. These proposals have received extensive support from peace- and justice-loving countries and world public opinion.

The LPDR fully supports the appeal and constructive and realistic proposals as well as the USSR's unilateral pledge. All this clearly shows the sincerity and great sense of responsibility of theose countries toward the destiny of mankind. If the other powers possessing nuclear weapons give a pledge similar to that of the Soviet Union, the danger of nuclear war will be greatly reduced.

The international community is closely following and pinning their hopes on the recent resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks and the summit between the two countries scheduled to be held soon in Geneva, the success of which will be essential to the atmosphere of international relations.

The LPDR reaffirms our solidarity and strong support to the heroic struggle of the revolutionary Nicaraguan people and the Sandinista government against the threats of aggression, the subversive plots, and the economic blockade by the imperialists and their henchmen for defending their national independence and revolutionary fruits.

Our government supports the efforts of the Contadora group in trying to restore peace in Central America and calls on the U.S. Administration to resume the Manzanilla talks.

The LPDR strongly supports the just struggle of the people of El Salvador against oppression and intimidation and to regain their democratic freedom. The LPDR reaffirms its solidarity and strong support to the resolute struggle of the fraternal Cuban people against the acts of aggression, threats, and subversion by the imperialists and demands that they return Guantanamo to Cuba. At the same time, the LPDR demands that all foreign soldiers be urgently and unconditionally withdrawn from Grenada so as to allow the Grenadian people to exercise their right to self-determination.

The LPDR solemnly condemns the suppression, slaughtering, arrest, and imprisonment of South African blacks, and vigorously supports the brave, persistent struggle being waged by the oppressed and exploited South African blacks under the leadership of the African National Congress against the apartheid system and in support of their fundamental human rights in a democratic society free of racial discrimination.

The LPDR would like to affirm its strong support for the heroic struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, which is their sole legal representative, for the right to self-determination, freedom, and national independence on the land of unified Namibia.

The LPDR solemnly condemns Pretoria's decision to establish the mocalled provisional government—an act that violates the UN Security Council's 1978 resolution No. 435. At the same time, we condemn the imposition of conditions linking the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuba's international troops from Angola. The LPDR wishes to affirm its militant solidarity with and earnest support for the heroic struggle being waged by the Angolan people against the Pretoria racist regime's aggressive acts and sabotage activities and for the defense of their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The LPDR vigorously supports the Lebanese patriotic forces' heroic struggle against the Israeli occupation forces and for the defense of their country's independence, sovereignty, and unity. We solemnly condemn the Zionists' cruel acts and earnestly support the just struggle being waged by the Arab-Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, which is their sole legal representative, for saving their fundamental national rights, including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state. We maintain that the Soviet Union's proposal concerning the holding of an international conference for peace in the Middle East with the participation of all sectors concerned—including the PLO—on the basis of equality and equal rights is a solution that will lead to correct, overall, and permanent peace in the region. Our Lao delegation completely supports this proposal.

The war between Iran and Iraq in the Persian Gulf has caused considerable human life and material losses to the two countries. We call on them to resolve their conflict by peaceful, reasonable means.

The presence of imperialist forces and the expansion of the Diego Garcia and other logistics bases in the Indian Ocean pose a threat to the independence and security of various coastal countries and those located behind these coastal countries. Faced with this tense situation, we maintain that it is necessary to quickly hold an international conference on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace as agreed upon by the 38th UN General Assembly.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continues to be the victim of a neighboring country's undeclared war, which has been supported by the imperialists circles and international reactionaries. The LPDR solemnly condemns the armed intervention and sabotage activities in all forms against Afghanistan and fraternal people of Afghanistan in their struggle to defend their independence and the gains of their April revolution.

On the Korean Peninsula, the policy of permanently dividing Korea and efforts to establish a new military alliance in the Far East have constantly rendered the situation in this region tense. The LPDR demands the withdrawal of foreign troops from the southern part of Korea and supports the DPRK's proposal for the peaceful unification of the fatherland without outside intervention.

The LPDR also supports the Soviet Union's proposal for measures to achieve mutual trust in the Far East and its proposal to consolidate peace and security in Asia. Similarly, we support the MPR Government's

proposal for the signing of a treaty on noninterference and nonuse of force in relations among states in Asia and the Pacific. These proposals are in the interest of various nations in this region.

Mr. President, over the last 6 years the situation in Southeast Asia has changed in a positive direction. Though having encountered numerous difficulties caused by the vestiges of the destructive war and the multifaceted subversive acts of the international reactionary circles. the imperialists, and other reactionary forces, the three countries in Indochina--the PRK in particular--have scored great successes in the tasks of defending and building their respective countries. These achievements clearly show the gradual growth and strength of the PRK. which is currently in full control of Cambodian territory and is the true master of the country. The announcement made by the PRK and the SRV at the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK, on 15-16 August that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces would be continued each year until it was completed in 1990 shows the growth and strength of the PRK and the sincerity of Vietnam, which is constantly doing everything in its power to render effective assistance to the Cambodian people and which always respects the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia. It is time now for the international community to respect the legitimate rights of the Cambodian people to revive their life and to build their own country along the path they have chosen, and for the Cambodian seat at the United Nations and other international organizations to be returned to the PRK, which is the sole genuine and legitimate representative or the Cambodian people.

At the same time, despite obstructions by those circles, a trend of mutual consultations in this region is gradually developing. A recent meeting between the Vietnamese foreign minister, acting on behalf of the three Indochinese countries, and the Indonesian foreign minister, acting on behalf of the ASEAN countries, has become a condition for building better mutual understanding to settle the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. To fulfill this goal, the LPDR, the PRK, and the SRV have not reduced our attempts to restore friendly relations with the neighboring countries, such as the PRC, to restore the neighborly relations with the Kingdom of Thailand, and to turn the Lao-Thai and Cambodian-Thai borders into borders of peace and friendship. At the recent 11th conference of foreign ministers, the three countries reaffirmed their proposal to sign agreements on peaceful coexistence with the PRC and the Kingdom of Thailand. In addition, the PRK also declared that it was ready to negotiate with the Cambodian groups or individuals on the opposition side with a view to consulting with one another on the restoration of national concord on the basis of eliminating the Pol Pot clique and holding general elections after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia. We hope that all these steps will lead us to attain the goal desired by every country in this region -- that is, peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

However, it is deplorable that Lao-Thai relations have not yet returned to normal and that a number of important issues have not yet been resolved. On 2 October 1984, the Thai Government declared at the UN General Assembly that it would withdraw its soldiers from the three Lao villages. Ever since, though withdrawing from the three villages, they have occupied several points on Lao territory in the vicinity of the three villages and have continued to commit crimes against local inhabitants. Nevertheless, consistently pursuing a policy of peace. friendship, and cooperation, the LPDR has not reduced its efforts to preserve and enhance the existing relations of friendship and goodneighborliness between the Lao and Thai people. Based on this spirit, the Lao Government recently reaffirmed its proposal to the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand for negotiations to be held at the governmental level, either in Bangkok or Vientiane, to proceed with strictly implementing the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiques, which are a necessary basis for the correct and amicable relations between the two countries. It is regrettable that the Thai Government has so far not replied positively to our sincere proposal. Nevertheless, in the interests of the people of the two countries and the peace and stability in this region, the LPDR Government hopes the Thai Government will give a reasonable reply to this proposal.

Respected Mr President, the arms race has tremendously increased military spending in this decade. If part of this tremendous sum of money were spent in the economic and social spheres, poverty in this would would have been considerably diminished.

As everyone knows, the repercussions of the military spending have made the economies in capitalist countries encounter an all-round unsolvable crisis. To try and extricate themselves from this crisis, they have resorted to implementing measures to increase interest rates. This development has adversely affected economic and social conditions in developing countries, especially those developing slowly, so that they suffer trade deficits and an alarming increase of their foreign debts to the point where they are no longer able to repay them. This development has caused the living conditions of their people, especially mothers and children in some weak countries, to deteriorate further.

To resolve this crisis, it is necessary to restructure the current international economic relations system on the basis of more equitable and democratic principles and set up a new international economic system free from all forms of coercion and exploitation by neocolonialism. At the same time, the capitalist debtor countries must adopt appropriate measures to settle the developing countries' debts. Moreover, it is deplorable that up until now overall negotiations on economic cooperation for development have not yet been convened because certain developed capitalist countries want to maintain their narrow interests and continue to oppose and obstruct the creation of a new international economic order.

In addition, to promote future healthy generations, with particular concern for mothers and children, we are of the view that the call by the secretary general for the vaccination of the world people be completed by 1990 is most appropriate. This call conforms to the policy of the Lao Government toward mothers and children. Therefore, we would like to extend our support to this call.

Respected Mr. President, in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the two historic events--the great victory over fascism and the creation of the United Nations -- we cannot help but recall the tragedy of World War II and draw a parallel between the present situation and that more than 40 years ago. When the imperialists are perpetrating acts of aggression, threats, and blockade against several countries in different parts of the world, when the arms race is increasingly intensifying, when the expansionists put forward ill-founded territorial claims, when certain circles declare whole regions of our planet their sphere of vital interests, and when the anticommunist movement is being vigorously carried out, to draw a parallel line, we are of the view that these acts are not different from those acts which led to the outbreak of World War II. Therefore, it is our hope that the tragic lessons of World War II should service as a warning to peoples all over the world and prompt them to devote all their efforts, both physical and mentl, to eliminating the danger of nuclear war and safeguarding lasting international peace and security.

The LPDR, which suffered from the imperialists' war of aggression for several decades has no greater desire than to live in peace and friendship with all countries on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, and benefit. In this spirit, the LPDR Government and the Lao people will do all in their power to contribute to the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other regions for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

In conclusion, the LPDR delegation wishes the 40th UN General Assembly session successes as anticipated.

Thank you.

CSO: 4206/10

LAOS

VIENTIANE VIEWS XIENG KHOUANG ACHIEVEMENTS

BK180228 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Feature: "Past 10 Years' Achievements in Xieng Khouang Province"]

[Text] Xieng Khouang Province is an important part of our country. serving, during the national-democratic revolution, as the center of the struggle. It was heavily ravaged by the war. In the new stage of the revolution, this province has become the central, strategic rear line where many projects have been undertaken with funds provided by the party and state. Since it was heavily damaged in the war, the construction in this province had to begin from scratch, with nothing in hand. This made it very difficult for Xieng Khouang residents to rebuild their lives; but, due to the clear-sighted leadership of the party central committee, and with effective assistance from foreign friends--such as Vietnam and the Soviet Union--the Xieng Khouang residents, promoting and expanding their tradition of heroic and undaunted struggle, have made great achievements in many fields. On this topic, Oudom Khatti-gna, a member of the party central committee and secretary of the Xieng Khouang provincial party committee, gives the following report on outstanding achievements by the people in this province in certain areas over the past 10 years:

[Begin Oudom Khatti-gna recording] First of all, we have worked to heal the wounds of war and systematically restore the war-ravaged rice fields to normalize production. We have simultaneously tried to replenish our livestock, which was almost completely destroyed during the war, in order to gradually overcome the shortage of draft animals for the people of various tribes so that they can earn their living. We have also concentrated our energies and forces on rebuilding war-ravaged roads. The people have been better led in rebuilding houses, temples, shoools, and hospitals. Thus, living conditions for various tribes have now been basically normalized. We have basically achieved the target as stipulated in the first 5-year plan that each person must produce an average of 350 kg of foodstuffs per year.

Along with these outstanding achievements, there remain some problems in Xieng Khouang Province that need to be solved by all the people in the province in order to score new, ever-greater achievements in future years. On this, the secretary of the provincial party committee says:

[Begin secretary recording] Regarding the restoration of commercial establishments, we have achieved initial success, but we have not yet successfully set up a long-term basis for advancing toward an independent and sovereign economic foundation. This is one point. Another is that, based on social requirements and requirements of the people of various tribes, the gap between the standards of living of those people living on the plains and those living in the mountains remains despite the fact that this issue was settled initially. We are continuing to work to equalize the living conditions of the people of various tribes living on the plains and in the mountains.

CSO: 4206/10

LAOS

INSTRUCTION ON 1985-86 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

BK151513 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 9 Oct 85

["Text" of Instruction No. 1186 issued by Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Agricultural Cooperatives in "late September" to municipal and provincial administrative committees throughout country on agricultural collectivization in 1985-86 dry season]

[Text] To strive to make 1985—the last year of the first 5-year state plan—a year of great success in agricultural production and in the collectivization of agriculture, and to create favorable conditions for implementing plans for 1986—the first year of the second 5-year plan, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Cooperatives instructs all provinces and the Vientiane municipality to carry out the collowing tasks urgently:

- 1. On the task of tending rice fields and preparing to harvest and store the main rice crop and the upland rice: All provinces and the municipality must continue mobilizing the peasants of all tribes to tend their rice fields, particularly in the fields where the paddy is developing ears. Attention must be paid to repairing and improving the dykes built around rice fields to contain water in the fields until harvest time. At the same time, they must constantly follow the situation of crop insects. Appropriate measures must be planned in advance to contain the spread of crop insects during the current period.
- 2. The survey and assessment of production efficiency and the rice crop yields in low and upland areas: Committees must be organized to guide the survey of production efficiency and yields. These committees should be composed of cadres from the agricultural, planning and statistics, financial, and foodstuffs branches. They should continue to survey the efficiency and yields on the basis of the experience gained during the survey in 1984.
- 3. The cultivation of rice and other crops in the dry season:
 Preparations must be made to step up vigorously and extensively the
 cultivation of dry-season rice and other crops. The agricultural branch
 must assign cadres to inspect the cultivated areas, water resources,

climate, and other conditions in the areas where dry-season rice, beans, and other crops can be cultivated. While preparing land, water resources, and other conditions, effective preparations must be made for sowing rice seeds so as to ensure the highest yield for the dryseason rice cultivation. Special attention must be paid to guiding intensive farming and instructing the people, agricultural cooperatives, agricultural settlements, organizations, and offices to accumulate animal manure and decomposed plants for use in dry-season rice fields. Nevertheless, the expected area of dry-seas on rice fields for 1986 should be increased to 14,000 hectares; and the production efficiency should be 2.8 metric tons per hectare. In addition, since there is a time limit for dry-season cultivation, timely planting will yield a good crop. On the contrary, production efficiency will decrease if the dry-season paddy is not planted in a timely manner. Therefore, each province should pay attention to the special weather conditions prevailing in its locality and make full use of the weather in planting crops. Generally speaking, it is appropriate to begin planting crops from the latter part of October to early in December. The duration of transplanting dry-season rice should be taken into account to make sure that the harvest is completed during April at the latest. The appropriate time for sowing rice seed is from early November to late December. By so doing, we will have enough time to dry the earth and thus increase the main rice production efficiency.

As for the northern region where the weather is cold, joint efforts must be made to prevent the young rice plants from dying of cold. It is advisable to avoid transplanting seedlings when it is too cold and to use short-lived rice strains. One must think of ways to ensure that paddy will not develop ears when it is too cold, since cold weather will cause grains to be lean.

In addition to doing our best to plant the dry-season rice crop in the areas where favorable conditions prevail, the people, organizations, offices, and Army units should be mobilized to plant various crops on all irrigated areas and make full use of water resources such as swamps and the areas along rivers. Particularly, in the areas affected by floods and in the localities that are constantly short of food supplies, efforts must be made to mobilize the entire party, people, and Army to compete to plant dry season crops extensively, such as dry-season rice, corn, soybeans, groundnuts, mung bean, tobacco, sweet potatos, potatos, and vegetables bearing leaves and rhizome.

Guidance must be seriously organized to carry out this dry-season crop planting in the same way as the production task in the rainy season. However, each locality must be encouraged to promote and expand the spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency in seeds, draft animals, and other tools or materials to serve the forthcoming dry-season rice production.

- The irrigation work: Arrangements must be made to check water pumps and distribute them for installation in main areas where conditions prevail in time for the production season. Spare parts must be prepared for use in repairing a number of small, damaged water pumps in various localities so that they can be used in the production task. Simultaneously, it is necessary urgently to inspect irrigation canals that were damaged during the past rainy season and to encourage the cadres, soldiers, police, students, mass organizations, and people to repair them so that they will be in good condition. It is also necessary to begin to build small-size irrigation projects extensively in an appropriate way to use them in dry-season production. Preparations must be also made to create new conditions for the production of the 1986 rainy-season rice crop in accordance with the plan. Arrangements must be made to send specialized cadres to inspect water resources and irrigation projects in each area to help the local people develop the planting of crops of various types by using available water as much as possible.
- 5. The task of using machinery for preparing land: The mechanization services at each level and each land reclamation and preparation unit must coordinate with each other from the beginning in checking all existing tractors and accessories and repairing them to put them in usable condition for preparing land for planting crops of various types in a timely manner. In Vientiane Province and municipality, parties concerned are urged to hold discussions promptly on plans to prepare and divide lands for planting dry-season rice, tobacco, sugarcane, corn, beans, and other crops during the season. The material supply company and the Tha Ngon mechanization repair factory must coordinate in inspecting and repairing machine tools right at working field of each tractor unit during the time of land reclamation preparation.
- 6. Preparations for reducing slash-and-burn cultivation: First and foremost, all localities must inspect and firmly grasp the possibilities of land, such as the possibility of expanding land for rice farming and the practicality of irrigation resources. In addition, it is necessary to grasp firmly areas where there is no possibility of turning to rice farming so as to organize the people to carry out rotation crop cultivation or permanent crop cultivation. On the basis of firmly grasping the situation, provinces and districts must adopt detailed and concrete plans for implementation in preparing all necessary items to help the people. For example, they must provide the people with tools for the construction of irrigation projects, draft animals, plows, farm tools, and so forth. Arrangements must be made to educate and train the people and to encourage them to an evaluation of the construction to rice farming.

The plan of each province and district to reduce crop cultivation must be completed and be publicized during November 1985. The adoption of plans by the provinces or districts on the reduction of crop cultivation after the people have completed clearing the fields for cultivation as done in previous years must be absolutely avoided. The reduction of crop cultivation must be stipulated in the production plans of the provinces or districts. In reviewing achievements at the end of each year or each phase, the implementation of the plans on the reduction of fields for crop cultivation must be reviewed and assessed. Those provinces failing to do this are considered lacking responsibility toward the party's line.

7. The livestock breeding and veterinary work: Each locality must mobilize the cadres, soldiers, police, and people to pay attention to extensively breeding domestic animals in their families, for example the breeding of pigs, poultry, and fish. The people must be guided to cut grain straw and store it in various cultivation or rice fields for use as animal feed during the dry season when there is normally a shortage of grasses. The people must be guided to set up corrals and confine livestock in specific points in various areas for health maintenance and to gather stable manure as much as possible for use in the 1986 main rice crop.

In the main dry-season production areas, collective animal husbandry should be organized, and animals should not be left alone as they may destroy the people's crops. As for the areas where a large number of animals are raised and where animal diseases are constantly widespread, veterinarians should be assigned to inspect and vaccinate the local animals at least twice a year to eliminate contagious diseases completely in the areas.

8. The task of consolidating and expanding the collectivization movement: Agricultural cooperative branches at each level should cooperate to map out plans to hold courses for economic management cadres of each cooperative in various localities, aimed at starting movements to consolidate and strengthen the existing cooperatives so that they will become leading banners. At the same time, attention must be paid to building new cooperatives wherever possible. In building new cooperatives, we must first grasp the basic situation in the villages where cooperatives will be built and must select members of cooperative management boards and train them prior to mobilizing the peasants to join agricultural cooperatives and to organizing meetings to form cooperatives with the approval of the local administration.

As for the areas where there are no favorable conditions for setting up agricultural cooperatives, the people should be mobilized and encouraged to set up labor exchange units. There should be at least four or five labor exchange units in a village, and each unit should be composed of between five and seven families. All this is aimed at training the masses to take the path of collectivization and at training cadres in preparation for setting up cooperatives.

As for Vientiane municipality, each district should positively learn from the experience gained by Hatsaifong District in organizing labor exchange units so that the collectivization movement will be basically fulfilled in the 1985-86 dry season. What deserves close attention is that the farmers making their living in irrigated areas must be encouraged to join the collective production so that the irrigation systems and their farms can be effectively managed and used to the maximum and so that class distinction can be checked.

Upon receiving this instruction, the various branches of service at each level concerned should study, discuss, and effectively implement it and regularly report on the result to the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Cooperatives.

CSO: 4206/10

NEW ZEALAND

RAINBOW WARRIOR REPARATIONS FORUM TO RECONVENE SOON

HK211341 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 14 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] The intergovernment forum established by New Zealand and France to assess reparations for the Rainbow Warrior bombing will convene again in New York this month, the acting Prime Minister, Mr Palmer, said today.

The forum was established on Mr Palmer's initiative at two meetings he had at the New Zealand United Nations mission last month with the French foreign Minister, Mr Roland Dumas.

The two governments have each assigned three international [word indistinct] to handle the negotiations. Their first meeting, held without the ministers' attendance, was in New York, and a further round will begin this month.

New Zealand's team included the head of the legal division at the Department of Foreign Affairs Mr Colin Keating; the former head of that division, and now deputy chief of New Zelands's UN mission, Mr Bill Mansfield; and an international lawyer also with the UN mission, Mr Gerad van Bohemen.

In an interview today, Mr Palmer, a constitutional lawyer, who relished the opportunity to put legal theory into practice, described how France, reeling from the adverse publicity internationally over its official involvement in the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship in Auckland harbour, swiftly adopted a "reasonable attitude" in accepting its obligation to pay damages.

He said the French requested a meeting between him and Mr Dumas, who both happened to be in New York for the opening of the 40th United Nations General Assembly, after the French Government acknowledged its involvement in the bombing. This immediately gave New Zealand a position of bargaining strength.

At two meetings, the ministers considered options over how to go about negotiating the assessment and payment of reparations. At Mr Palmer's suggestion they chose direct intergovernment negotiations.

Other options were: arbitration; the creation of a mixed claims tribunal; or a hearing at the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

The ministers also agreed to assign teams of lawyers with expertise in international law to resolve the detailed issues which are expected to

be pursued at a meeting later this month. However, the substantive issues could still take months to resolve.

Mr Palmer said his meetings with Mr Dumas along with New Zealand foreign policy initiatives on several fronts, including nuclear disarmament, the Anzus dispute with the United States, and the creation of a South Pacific nuclear-free zone, all drew a vast amount of attention from the media and diplomats.

"The fact is, that the New Zealand foreign policy has been conducted with such a high profile that it's attracting enormous attention for a country of this size."

Mr Palmer turned down all foreign media requests for interviews, confining his public comments to briefings with New Zealand reporters.

While he was at the UN he met the foreign ministers of many countries to try to enlist support for a New Zealand resolution or disarmament, to be raised at the UN session later this year.

The resolution calls on all nations to sign a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, which if successful, would see "substantial progress" towards a reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles. The major nuclear powers have declined to sign such treaties in the past.

Foreign ministers were also keen to hear Mr Palmer detail matters arising from the Rainbow Warrior issue, and the recent creation of the South Pacific nuclear-free zone.

Mr Palmer said Indonesia asked for a special briefing on the zone -- given by two of the New Zealand lawyers assigned to the Rainbow Warrior negotiations -- with a view to assessing whether the zone agreement could be extended to cover Indonesia.

NEW ZEALAND

DEFENSE COMMITTEE DEBATES NUCLEAR-FREE LEGISLATION

HK211454 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 16 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] Promotion of a nuclear-free Pacific and an end to French nuclear testing in the region has been unanimously recommended by Parliament's foreign affairs and defence select committee.

But the committee predictably split on the proposed legislation making New Zealand nuclear-free.

A majority recommendation to Parliament, supported by three Labour members, said a Nuclear-Free New Zealand Bill should be introduced excluding nuclear-powered or armed vessels and aircraft.

But the two opposition MPs said the legislation was neither necessary nor wise given New Zealand's already declared non-nuclear position.

The members were unanimous on 19 other recommendations contained in a report on an inquiry into disarmament and arms control tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The final report was agreed upon by Ms Helen Clark (Lab, Mt Albert), Mr Jim Anderson (Lab, Sydenham), Mr Geoff Braybrooke (Lab, Napier), Mr Doug Kidd (Nat, Marlborough) and Mr Doug Graham (Nat, Remuera).

The recommendations includes:

- -- Vigorous promotion of a nuclear-free Pacific
- --Every available measure consistent with international law being taken to end French nuclear testing in the Pacific.
- -- Parliament closely monitoring New Zealand's arms control policies.
- --Upgrading the status of arms control and disarmament work within the machinery of government.
- -- New Zealand appointing a ambassador, counsellor or minister for disarmament.

- --Setting up a working party to consider the best ways to foster disarmament education and research.
- --Monitoring of research into the environmental consequences of nuclear war.
- --Encouragement of work on the nuclear winter phenomenon and its implications for New Zealand.
- --Commitment to proposals for total and immediate freeze [word indistinct] testing and deployment of nuclear weapons subject to adequate verification measures and negotiation of a comprehensive test ban treaty.

A select committee on disarmament and arms control was set up in 1982. But after changes to Parliament's standing orders this year, the inquiry was referred to the new foreign affairs and defence committee.

The committee received 131 submissions on the general topic of arms control and disarmament.

The committee's chairman, Ms Clark, said it was a sign of the importance that Parliament placed on disarmament that the two major parties had been able to come to near-unanimous agreement.

The committee said there was a definite role for small states in highlighting concerns which larger powers closer to the "centre of strategic rivalry" might neither take into account nor be prepared to act upon.

"There is reason to be concerned by activities undertaken by both superpowers which seems simed at the development of a first-strike capability."

The committee said non-nuclear states should work together and not "give succour" to the arms policies of the nuclear weapons states which were endangering, not enhancing, their security.

The committee said it was unable to support some submissions' request for a separate Ministry of Peace. It appeared more appropriate that a separate disarmament section be set-up within the Ministry of Poreign Affairs.

The committee also recommended that the government encourage regular visits to New Zealand by experts on disarmament and arms control.

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NEW ZEALAND

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES DEFENSE, PUBLIC OPINION

HK211349 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 14 Oct 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Unstable Factors Hamper Review"]

[Text] Is public opinion of the day really going to shape the nature and quality of the defence of New Zealand?

Defence of the nation is such a fundamental responsibility for any government it seems fitting that the nation have some say. After all, the nation pays the price of maintaining armed forces and just as surely will pay dearly if our defences fail.

But are amateur strategists, veterans from wars long past, and enthusiasts for political or moral causes really going to provide anything useful and significant?

What is perceived to be the public mood at the end of 1985 and the beginning of 1986 may be very different two years hence or if international events dramatically threaten this part of the world.

Consensus cannot be expected on the intertwined issues of defence, foreign affairs and international trade. Opinion is divided within the governing political party as it is among a wider public.

Anti-nuclear, anti-militarism and pro-neutralism feelings were abroad during the 1984 campaign. Subsequent public opinion polls confirm the anti-nuclear acod but contrarily favour continued involvement in Angus which must mean involvement with nuclear-power America.

That kind of mix-up could well be reflected in the overall range of submission to the review panel. What an ideal situation for the government to choose from that pool of opinion whatever suits it best to describe as the public will on defence.

If public opinion of the moment is found to run strongly against the professionals' expert advice which view is the government going to allow to prevail?

Party and public opinion is not all that is in a state of flux when considering defence issues. The review is taking place when the future of Ansus and our relationship with America is very much in doubt.

The Labour Government's anti-nuclear policy in practical application has struck at the collective defence concept that has been the keystone of New Zealand's defence for years. The results have chilled our relationship with America, concerned other members of the Western alliance, and has materially affected the training of our forces.

With collective defence and associated intelligence training and supply support all in doubt, planning our defence becomes extremely difficult.

Before we decide on the defence technology and the structure to support and use it we have to know if we are a part of the defence of the West. If we are to remain so then we have to accept that our major ally is nuclear-armed and that it is customary to lend assistance to allies.

In the event of Anzus ending, New Zealand would progress naturally towards non-alignment, according to Labour Party president Ms Margaret Wilson. If that happens then the defence equation alters dramatically for New Zealand.

Instead of our being an interlocking part of a big team, all the way from planning to supply and action, we would be on our own. As heady as that might be for some theorists, where will they be if some stronger force should call our defence bluff?

NEW ZEALAND

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES NEED TO REEXAMINE 'OLD ASSUMPTIONS'

HK211436 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 Oct 85 p 4

["Tony Garnier's Weekwatch" column: "People Have Say in Self-Determination: 'Old' Notions in for Close Study"]

[Text] The Prime Minister agrees! New Zealanders have started to question this country's traditional sense of nationhood.

But some New Zealanders -- the retired military chiefs, for example -- have a fixed "mindset." They find it difficult to conceive of New Zealand's security other than as dependent on a Washington view of the world and preoccupied with protection under a nuclear umbrella, Mr Lange alleged last week.

It is, he says, a "generational phenomenon" and from which he obviously hopes New Zealand can officially break out.

Hence the decision to seek public input into the defence review.

"We have to work at building up a concept of security based on what New Zealand sees for itself."

The review will provide the means for New Zealand to re-examine old assumptions, he said. It will recognise the need to forge a more effective relationship with South Pacific neighbours and ANZUS partners "based on a clear definition of New Zealand interests."

In short, Mr Lange is signalling that the post-war period of New Zealand foreign policy is over. In the first 40 years of the post-Hiroshima era, the focus of global fear and security has switched from the threat of another world war with conventional weapons to nuclear holocaust and mankind's extinction. Former friends are rivals and former enemies are allies -- and New Zealand must adjust to these new power alignments.

To implement a new realistic strategy, policy-makers must break free of the intellectual shackles that have constricted them since 1945 and rethink and redefine New Zealand's vital interests in the world.

There are a number of evolutionary possibilities for New Zealand's future defence policy. The main scenarios are:

- -- The status quo. New Zealand accepts the U.S.-Australian view of ANZUS as a nuclear alliance; the U.S. resumes ship visits.
- --A qualified alliance. New Zealand enacts anti-nuclear legislation, disengages defence ties with the U.S. but keeps (or even expands) contact with conventional forces of Australia. Canada and other non-nuclear Western allies.
- --A "Finland-ised" New Zealand. The disengagement from the U.S. leads to a "neutral" New Zealand increasingly hostile to all nuclear powers (U.S. Soviet Union, France, Britain, China).
- --A "South Pacific-ised" New Zealand. New Zealand disengages from the U.S. nuclear umbrella, but sharply increases conventional defence, including exercises in the South Pacific, while emphasising its membership of the Western Alliance in terms of conventional defence preparedness.
- --A federalised Australasia. New Zealand develops a conventional defence in tandem with Australia in the implicit (and maybe explicit) understanding that any Australian "war" (Southeast Asia or the Indian Ocean) will see New Zealand help out -- with or without the Americans.

Before any of the above or some other scenario is adopted, the so-called "old assumptions" may have to be discarded. But what are the old assumptions on which New Zealand's defence has traditionally been based?

These can be summarised as follows:

- -- New Zealand is part of the Western Alliance; it has the same "enemies" as other Western nations even though not directly threatened.
- -- New Zealand depends on ANZUS for effective defence.
- -- Because New Zealand is small, it can have only a limited influence on world affairs.
- -- New Zealand lacks the resources to provide a global strategic coverage despite its global trade interests.
- --Trade interests are the main dictate of foreign and defence policy; New Zealand must not do anything which upsets its main trading partners.
- --Because New Zealand is small and lacks real power, it can assert real influence with a moral-based foreign policy.
- -- New Zealand's relationship with Australia is more important than ties to any other country.
- --New Zealand is the natural South Pacific co-operative leader of other small island nations in this part of the world.
- -- New Zealand's ultimate role as a world power broker centres on its strategic position as a key guardian of the vast Antarctica continent.

The traditional New Zealand world view is as follows: In the 1930's, the politicians and defence chiefs saw the world from London (even though they-lived in Wellington!) and spoke of protecting the lines of communication to New Zealand via the Middle East, Suez Canal, Singapore and Australia.

New Zealand's interests were lumped in with those of Australia, even though they weren't the same. New Zealand exports to Europe tended to be by ship across the Pacific and through the Panama Canal; New Zealand was more a Pacific nation, and Australia more conscious of the populous Asia at its northern door.

Then, in the 1950's and 60's, the focus shifted to a view of the world from Washington (the new "home" of New Zealand's defence inspiration), and was preoccupied with Asia and the Soviet Union.

Since the Vietnam conflict of the 1960's, the focus has been on claims of a growing Soviet threat in the Pacific and a concern with nuclear power rivalry and the arms race.

While New Zealand has been perceived as a staunch Western ally, in fact a post-war generation of politicians (but not matched to the same extent in the military) has started questioning whether a nuclear deterrence provides real defence protection.

As a member of ANZUS, New Zealand in the 1970s allegedly has had an influence in Washington it would not otherwise have.

However, this supposedly favoured "insider" status has, it appears, failed to achieve the moderation of the arms race or retention of ANZUS as a conventionally based alliance, as New Zealand would like. Instead, New Zealand's bondage to the U.S. nuclear umbrella has grown like topsy and without this country, seemingly, having had a say. At the same time, previous governments have not maintained New Zealand's conventional defence preparedness.

New Zealand's defence links were identified with those of the old-world Atlantic community -- the U.S. Canada, Britain and Western Europe. Old enemies West Germany and Japan have become friends.

More recently New Zealand's world view has been embelished with a Pacific consideration: the idea is that New Zealand has a special role looking after Western interests in the South Pacific, New Zealand was assigned the South-West Pacific quadrant.

But what happens if and when the "old assumptions," to quote Mr Lange, are questioned, and a Wellington -- as against Washington-based-concept of defence and security is substituted?

First, the destabilised politics of New Caledonia, New Zealand's closest neighbour, become the main "threat", and France's South Pacific activities, specially at Mururoa, are seen to have vital defence implications.

Second, the intrusion of the superpowers -- the U.S. and the Soviet Union -- into the South Pacific is increasingly challenged as running counter to Wellington's main interests -- maintaining a non-nuclear South Pacific.

The retired defence chiefs stated in their joint paper that in the worst case of a direct threat to New Zealand, the "expectation" that we would have the support of the United States offers the most significant element of our defence posture.

This is exactly the kind of "old-assumption" which required reexamination. First, in today's world, "expecting" to be helped may not work, defending New Zealand with nuclear weapons (whether on New Zealand soil or anywhere else) is not a viable defence proposition.

Second, an "expectation" of U.S. help is not a certainty that it will be forthcoming numerous recent examples suggest the U.S. will "help" only when and if it suits U.S. interests, which is fair enough.

The idea of a nation "expecting" to be helped is an old assumption, which other nations are questioning -- so much so that some defence experts believe the alliance itself is breaking up.

Even Australia is clearly no longer relying on the "Expectation" of U.S. help in a regional conflict (involving, say, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea). Instead, Australia's new watchword for defence is self-reliance.

The conditions which led to the formation of alliance groups such as NATO and ANZUS no longer apply.

The immediate postwar perception of an imminent invasion of Western Europe by the Soviet Union has been superseded. Instead, the whole continent worries at the consequences of a nuclear holocaust, triggered by accident or mistake by the U.S. or the Soviet Union, or of a Middle East scoundrel gaining access to nuclear technology and blackmailing the world. These factors alone are weakening the alliance, as is the rise of state-backed terrorism.

There has not been a unified response on commonly perceived dangers: Vietnam, Afghanistan, Iran and Poland, to name some.

Alliance are not friendships, they are based on utility. Alliances form in responce to a mutually perceived external threat to the security of two or more states. When allies perceive the threat has dissipated, alliances disintegrate.

In this context, it is perhaps natural that the ANZUS alliance -- especially if it can only be based on nuclear strategies -- is being questioned by conservative New Zealanders; the surprise is that it has endured with such stability for so long.

NEW ZEALAND

CDP SEES 2D QUARTER CROWTH OF 1.3 PERCENT

HK211440 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 16 Oct 85 p 21

[By Economic and Business Editor Michael Hannah]

[Text] Figures today confirmed an economic boom occurred in the June quarter, reversing weaker economic growth over the previous six months.

The figures show that gross domestic product [GDP] grew by 1.3 percent between the March and June quarters, compared with a drop of 0.8 percent in the March quarter and a rise of just 0.5 percent in the last quarter of 1984.

Gross domestic product measures the change in value of all goods and services produced in New Zealand, and is the broadest indicator available of economic activity in New Zealand.

The June result, showing growth across the board for all industries except agriculture, electricity, gas and water, and static activity in the manufacturing sector, confounds earlier government expectations of a slowdown in the economy by the middle of this year.

It will highlight the government's concern that industries may not have anticipated a downturn in consumer demand, as is still being predicted. But it will also provide ammunition to critics of the government's economic policies, who have maintained the government lost control of the money supply in the June quarter.

The GDP figures are adjusted by the Statistics Department to remove the effects of changes in prices.

The June quarter showed the highest inflation rate in 38 years at 5.1 percent -- since reduced to 2.8 percent in the September quarter. Private sector credit growth -- measuring the growth in credit facilities like overdrafts and loans -- increased during the month, and economists have pointed to higher investment in plant and machinery as well as house construction in the period.

While higher GDP growth is generally welcomed, there is room for concern in the latest figures. If the money supply was as tight as the government

believed it was, higher investment during the period would suggest New Zealanders are willing to borrow money -- to increase their production of goods and services -- at high interest rates, expecting higher inflation in the year ahead would make the borrowing affordable.

With inflation falling substantially in the September quarter, and pressure on prices to come down further in the December quarter as petrol prices have dropped and import costs falling, there is some concern in financial circles that some businesses may have overextended themselves with their borrowing.

The GDP figures give an annual rate of growth of 4.7 percent in the year to the end of June, or a seasonally adjusted growth of 2.4 percent for the year.

The biggest growth was shown by fishing, hunting, forestry and mining industries with a massive 23.9 percent rise in activity in the quarter.

Building and construction also showed a large rise of 6.2 percent in the quarter.

The trade, restaurants and hotels group showed 1.9 percent growth.

Agriculture recorded a drop of 1.5 percent while electricity, gas and water dropped 4.5 percent.

The annual growth rate of 4.7 percent (2.4 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis) compared with rates of 6 percent (2.8 percent adjusted) in the March year, 7.5 percent (6.4 percent) in the December 1984 year; 6.9 percent (7.1 percent) in the September 1984 year; and 5.4 percent (8.5 percent) in the previous June year.

NEW ZEALAND

PARTY PRESENTS PLAN ON ECONOMIC IMBALANCES

HK211450 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 16 Oct 85 p 20

[Text] The New Zealand Party today released an economic statement in which it outlined a three-point plan "to correct imbalances in the economy."

The party leader, Mr John Galvin, said the points were:

-- Immediate removal of import licensing and lowering tariffs at a much faster rate.

This would create more competitive pricing in the market place, ensure greater levels of efficiency in the manufacturing and servicing sectors, and put downward pressure on the value of the dollar through a larger demand for imports.

--Reduction in the level of government spending.

This would lead to a lowering of the internal deficit which in turn would reduce the amount the government needed to borrow through stock issues.

This would have an immediate downward impact on interest rates and the value of the dollar, he said.

-- A return to voluntary unionism and abandonment of the national award system.

"The Government has implemented an economic strategy that is designed to create a more efficient, export-led market economy," Hr Galvin said.

"However, measures such as floating the dollar, relaxation of foreign exchange, and money market controls represent only half of the package necded to achieve such an economy.

"The measures outlined by the New Zealand Party represent the other half, and unless implemented the current imbalances in the economy such as the over-valued dollar and higher interest rates will persist longer than necessary."

He said New Zealand had the highest level of tariffs and other forms of frontier protectionism of any OECD nation. Overseas study and experience

showed that low tariff barriers created employment. "Farmers and other exporters are being forced to pay higher than market prices for inputs because of high tariffs, while at the same time they are receiving the market price for their produce," Mr Galvin said.

"The subsequent cost-price squeeze is forcing many farmers and exporters to the wall. At the very least they are curtailing spending to a minimum.

"A downturn in spending or even bankruptcy on their part will cause many more job losses than the lowering of tariff barriers."

Mr Galvin said government spending, at 40 percent of gross domestic product, was too high.

The requirement of the government to borrow heavily on the domestic market was the biggest single factor in the level of interest rates. Reduction in government spending and resultant lowering or elimination of the deficit would have a significant impact on the high level of interest rates.

"Lower interest rates would mean less demand for the dollar and would result in a weakening of the dollar to a more realistic level," he said.

Mr Galvin said it was anomalous to have a free, unregulated market economy alongside a rigid, tightly controlled labour market.

"The return of voluntary unionism is essential, but the freeing of the labour market must go much further than that," he said.

"The national award system should be abolished and replaced with a plant-based negotiating system with wage rates determined by an employer's ability to pay and by the employees' ability to produce.

"Such a system would provide real rewards for efficient productive enterprises and their employees."

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

'BLUNT' MESSAGE TO UNESCO--New Zealand has delivered a "blunt message" to senior officials of UNESCO in a demand for "dramatic improvements" to the way it operates, according to the Acting Prime Minister, Mr Palmer. He said the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation had become involved in "a whole lot of political roles which it shouldn't have taken on." Last week Mr Palmer delivered a critical speech to a UNESCO conference in Bulgaria. He outlined New Zealand's criticisms in more detail at a meeting with senior officials. The New Zealand Government provides a grant of about \$500,000 a year to help fund the UN Agency. Last year the United States withdrew from the organisation, while Britain and Singapore have threatened to do the same. At this stage New Zealand has no intention to withdraw from UNESCO, Mr Palmer said. One of the roles the Paris-headquartered agency had assumed to itself was in the arms control and disarmament area. New Zealand wanted UNESCO to concentrate instead on its traditional activities, such as eradicating illiteracy, improving education, promoting science, enhancing cultural life and developing better communication systems around the world. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 Oct 85 p 12 HK]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRIEFS

SOMARE ON IRIAN JAYA REBELS—The Papua New Guinea Government says it is going to drive out rebels of the Free Papua Movement, the OPM, from its soil back to Indonesia. The prime minister, Mr Somare, said his patience had run out and had forced this change of attitude. Speaking in an interview with Radio Australia's John Lombard at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas, Mr Somare said there was now need for both Indonesia and Papua New Guinea to squash the OPM activity on their border. He said Papua New Guinea was not going to tolerate rebel activity on its soil and OPM rebels had the choice of going back to Irian Jaya and operating on Indonesian soil or being driven out of Papua New Guinea's part of the world. Mr Somare said the OPM was the greatest pain for the Papua New Guinea Government. He said the Papua New Guinea Community sympathized with the OPM rebels, but they could not be allowed to use Papua New Guinea as a base for attacks on Indonesia. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Oct 85 BK]

PHILIPPINES

ELECTIONS OFFICIAL CRITICIZES CITIZENS' GROUP

HK221000 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Manila, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The Philippines' chief poll official today said a citizens' group credited with the success of the 1984 general elections was pro-opposition in many areas and hinted that its accreditation as a poll watcher was uncertain.

Victorino Savellano, chairman of the watchdog Commission on Elections (Comelec), criticized the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) at a public dialogue with the group's leaders here.

He said Comelec provincial officials reported to him that "very many" Namfrel members worked for the opposition in the May 1984 elections, while "some" worked for the ruling New Society Movement (KBL).

The opposition grabbed a full third of the 183 seats contested then. The results of the polls, which were widely hailed as one of the country's most open and honest in many years, stunned President Ferdinand Marcos' party.

Namfrel was praised for its role in ensuring a fair count. But asked whether Namfrel is to be accredited as a poll watcher again, Mr Savellano skirted the issue and advised the group that it should be "neutral."

He also said he welcomed any impartial civic group that would like to assist the Comelec in the next elections, which some Namfrel members saw as an indication that other groups may be accredited.

Officials of the country's 73 provinces and 1,500 towns and cities are to be elected in May 1986. A presidential poll is set for mid-1987, although many politicians insist it may be held earlier.

PHILIPPINES

CAPTURED CPP-NPA LEADER 'FINGERS' COTABATO COMRADES

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 20 Sep 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] Government troopers and civilian volunteers this week captured nine NPA guerrillas after a fierce gunbattle in barangay Balis, Maasim, South Cotabato, military reports said.

The government team, headed by army captain Rolando Gaio and Maasim Mayor Jaime Arrizaleta, was guided into the NPA lair by Ramon Pupa alias Leo/Oeryong. Frank, alleged secretary-general of the CPP-NPA-NDF Guerrilla Front Committee II Pupa had earlier been captured along with two others also in Maasim September 11.

Those captured were Marivic Amasora, 20; Jacqueline Somer, 19; Alvin Sandigan, 21; Silvecre Nijarso, 21; Saturnina Gomez, 21; Rogelio Licaros, 19; William Bulatao, 17; Nolasce Reducto, 25; and Simon Cuevas, 44.

Capt. Gajo said the team seized a cal. 45 pistol, a rifle of undetermined caliber, a fragmentation grenade and voluminous subversive documents from those captured.

He said the team had proceeded to barangay Balis to pick up a certain Albores, Periong Ulama, Segundo Himagan and a certain Toto Barila whom Pupa had fingered as members of the outlawed movement.

As the team neared the house, the rebels bolted the house of Himagan and engaged the team in a 20 minute gumbattle. There were not casualties on both sides, military reports said [as published].

The capture was the second since the arrest of Pupa, who had carried a \$40,000 reward on his head. Earlier last week he had led another team into the lair of another NPA guerrillas, capturing two.

Meanwhile, assorted goods were alleged discovered by government troopers shortly before they ambushed a NPA, band in barangay Ruparan, Digos, Davao del Sur the other day.

The troopers led by army Lt Arial Briones found baskets containing fish, a sack of assorted salted fish, three plastic containers full of roasted fish,

eleven reams of cigarettes, three pairs of rubber shoes and cooking utensils allegedly abandoned by the band numbering about 300. It could not be determined however whether it was the same group that engaged the troopers when it was ambushed. The latest body count showed two dead NPA rebels and a number injured.

Also recovered after the ambush were two cal. Ml rifles, an M79 rifle grenade launcher, ten ammunition clips for a cal. 30 Garand, 50 cal. Garand rounds and subversive documents.

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO AUTHORITIES SAY NPA 'INNER SANCTUM' INFILTRATED

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 28 Sep 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] A suspected NPA urban guerrilla who tried to slip through a saturation drive by jumping into a swamp was collared by lawman at Dacudao, St. Cruz in Agadao.

He was identified as Oscar Pimentel alias Prolly, a suspected member of New People's Army and allegedly responsible for conducting subversive lectures and seminars in the area.

Pimentel later led the lawmen to Bankerohan had said a group of Sparto was staying. No one was around. The team then proceeded to Mabini St. near Quezon Boulevard where they allegedly seized voluminous subversive training materials, two rounds of M16 ammunition, five killer darts and two tubes of mimeographing ink. Pimentel was brought to Davao Metrodiscom for further investigation.

Major Cesar D. Elenzano, Metrodiscom Intelligence and Security Unity (MISU) chief, said the team composed of 2 Lt. Jose Centiles, 431st commanding officer 1 Lt. Joseph Espana, 2 Lt. Ferdinand Yuson and Metrodiscom Headquarters Force (MHF) Police Lt. Juanite Fernandez and police and civilian defense volunteers had succeeded in penetrating the "inner sanctum" of the CPP-NPA-NDF propaganda and agitation network in the city.

"Saturation drives conducted by the command are made on specific targets earlier pinpointed by our intelligence men and former CPP-NPA-NDF members now working with the government in smashing the outlawed organization in the city into pieces," Elenzano said.

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO MNLF 'COMMANDER' ALLEGES ALLIANCE WITH NPA-NDF

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 29 Sep 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] A commander of the Moro National Liberation Front revealed that the MNLF has forged an alliance with the NDF-NPA to topple the dictatorial regime of President Marcos.

The MNLF commander called himself Jamiatul Badr of the Paiawan Revolutionary Committee.

He visited the Muslim community in Piapi and Mabini, Quezon Boulevard, Davao City, to sound out the MNLF's appeal to the NDF-NPA elements to unite with the Bangsa Moro Army to topple the dictator Marcos and bring salvation to the people.

"We can fight our disagreements later," he said in distributed pamphlets, "peace be to the Filipino people but never to Marcos."

Badr deplored the surrender of MNLF commanders and men who, he said, were enticed by the Marcos administration with money. He called them "narrow-minded" brethren and "Marcos Reactionary Forces."

He said the MNLF had established a solid mass base in 1973 to 1977 in practically all Muslim provinces. Militarily, he said, the Bangsa Moro Army was in command of the frontlines especially in Sulu, Cotabato and Tawi-Tawi.

The movements of the Philippine Marines and the Philippine Army were limited to only [figure illegible] kilometers from the towns commercial centers except when they launched air attacks or seaborne operations, Badr recalled.

Military troops who dared cross the 2-kilometer limit were annihilated, Badr recounted. In almost every major battle fought, AFP soldiers cried like babies in the battlefield. They fired their Armalites aimlessly into the air while their heads were dug in the grounds like crickets. They left their dead to be eaten by the dogs.

The Bangsa Moro Army who surrendered were deceived. Most of them were salvaged like chickens when they laid down their arms. But the salvaging has not weakened the morale of the revolutionary ranks. More and more young men are joining the Bangsa Moro Army, Badr said.

The salvaging of Bangsa Moro Army men only increases the passion of the MNLF for armed revolt. He told the NDF-NPA elements to welcome the salvaging of their members. The worst and dangerous enemies of the MNLF-NDF-NPA revolutionaries are the general amnesty and the people's money that Marcos will use in buying our revolutionary brothers, Badr said.

A Muslim royalty who asked not to be identified, however, belittled the efforts of Jamiatul Badr to convince well-meaning Muslims to rise in revolt against Marcos much less unite with the NPA's.

He said the Muslims are governed by the injunctions of the Quran to respect the authority of their royal leaders.

PHILIPPINES

EX-REBEL BARANGAY CAPTAIN, 5 CHDF KIDNAPPED

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 28 Sep 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Bong S. Dizon and Joel Martin]

[Text] Ramon Ali, barangay captain of Tapak Paquibato District, who once led a tribal pocket rebellion against the government in 1980, was kidnapped together with his five CHDF members by heavily armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army (NPA) Wednesday morning at around 10 o'clock at Sitio Lobo in Barangay Tapak, one of the city's farthest barangays northwest of the poblacion.

Generoso Bangunan, officer-in-charge of the Office of the Cultural Communities in the city, disclosed this report.

Ali, a 42-year-old datu of the Matigsalog tribe, and his companions are still missing at presstime. The names of the kidnapped CHDF's are not yet known.

Rodolfo Ali, 14-year-old son of Ramon Ali who managed to evade the armed group, said that they were on their way on foot to Sitio Lobo to take a ride to the city poblacion in order to follow up government's projects when about 18 heavily armed men appeared from nowhere and ordered them to lay down their arms. Ali and his men did not resist.

While the armed men were divesting the weapons of the barangay captain and CHDFs, Rodolfo Ali ran and lost himself in the forested areas of Sitio Lobo. Some of the armed men gave a chase but did not fire their weapons. He reached the poblacion yesterday to tell his tale.

Rodolfo and his mother who was weeping, went to the City Hall to seek the help of City Mayor Elias B. Lopez. City Hall has not yet released any statement on the incident.

Ramon Ali, who led some 2,000 Matigsalogs with improvised flint gum (suritsurit) to protect the lands of tribal Filipinos in Paquibato, was persuaded to lay down his arms by then Mayor Luis T. Santos and Datu Lorenzo Gawilan, supreme chieftain of Matigsalog. Ali joined the government and became barangay captain and CHDF leader.

The military's local command also remain tight-lipped on the kidnapping incident.

PRIME MINISTER ADMITS UNCERTAINTY OVER IMP 3D TRANCHE

HK210911 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Oct 85 p 8

[By Raul Marcelo]

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata Thursday night said that the release of the third tranche of the credit facility from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) remains uncertain and the government "does not know when it will be given."

The government earlier expected the IMF to approve the release of the third installment, which is equivalent to 106 million in special drawing rights (SDR) or about \$110 million, during the joint meeting of the governing boards of the IMF and the World Bank (WB) in Seoul, South Korea, early this month.

However, the Philippines apparently failed to convince the IMF to release the money during that meeting because of certain "qualitative targets" that the government failed to implement.

Cirata cited the structural adjustments required for the sugar and coconut industries which, he said, now only need to be implemented.

He said that the government has already drawn the guidelines for the free trading of sugar and the rehabilitation of the coconut industry through a massive replanting program.

The delay in the release of the IMF credit will, likewise, hold back the drawing of the second installment of the \$925-million new money from the country's commercial bank-creditors amounting to \$400 million.

On the government's request for some leeway in government spending, Virata confirmed the IMF's approval during the Seoul meeting.

Although the details of the increase in the budget deficit ceiling will have to be formalized, Virata said the IMF has agreed to allow the government to spend P6.2-billion more than the budget this year.

The increase in the budget deficit ceiling will be used by the government to spur business activity through what it referred to as the "reflation program."

CENTRAL BANK FIGURES SHOW IMPROVED BALANCE OF TRADE

HK220902 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Oct 85 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Republic of the Philippines Trade Gap Narrows 37 Percent"]

[Text] The country's balance of trade improved during the January-July period as the trade gap narrowed 36.99 percent to \$293.263 million from \$465.435 million in the same period last year, figures taken from the Central Bank showed.

For the seven-month period, total merchandise imports registered a decline of 16.05 percent. From 33,565,339 million worth of imported goods last year, this year's figure went down \$572.216 million to \$2,993.123 million.

On the other hand, because of the poor prices of the country's primary exports, particularly for coconut products and semiconductors, total exports also went down 12.90 percent to \$2,699.86 million from \$3,099.90 million.

The country's trade with the European Economic Community (EEC) resulted in a positive balance of \$101.397 million, a turnsround from last year's deficit of \$11.104 million.

Pavorable trade balances were likewise recorded with the United States and Japan. The Philippines exports to the U.S. exceeded imports by \$191.998 million. However, this was 23.80 percent lower than last year's trade surplus of \$251.977 million.

The country's trade surplus with Japan also declined. From \$162.841 million last year, this went down 26.50 percent to \$119.680 million as of end-July.

[Direction of Trade chart on following page]

Direction of Trade

January-July 1984 and 1985

(FOB value in thousand U.S. dollars)

Balance of Trade		Imports		Exports	
1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	
(465,435)	2,993,123	2,565,339	2,699,860	3,099,904	
251,977	756,065	958,037	948,063	1,210,014	
162,841	421,070	473,761	540,750	636,602	
(11,104)	244 406	300 000	240 502	707 004	
(11,104)	241,196	398,998	342,593	387,894	
(560,508)	376,983	603,861	38,156	43.353	
()00,000/	110,30)	007,001	70,170	47,000	
/ass sea)	205 420	0/2 000	F:10 000		
(251,558)	785,170	763,597	538,089	506,029	
(83,776)	207,385	126,836	77,224	43,060	
32,693	205,254	240,259	214,985	272,952	
	32,693	32,693 205,254	32,693 205,254 240,259	32,693 205,254 240,259 214,985	

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COLUMNIST LAUDS IMF OBSTRUCTION OF WHEAT MONOPOLY

Davao City THE SAN PEDRO EXPRESS in English 23-29 Sep 85 p 6

["Break Time" column by Jess Dy: "The Millers and the Bakers"]

[Text]

Recent scenerios unfolded before the eyes of the private sector caught businessmen and industrialists with alarming observation as two conflicting forces engaged in tug-of-war for the privilege to import wheat and wheat flour, touching political wall and international sensitive observers. If there is an instance of which we have to be thankful to the International Monetary Fund, it is on this particular case that the ugly monster of monopoly failed to be born, when IMF terms obstracted the well orchestrated move to favor the newly set up P 20 million trading firm at the cost of the millers whose investments amounted to no less than \$80.645 million.

At the time when dollar source was short, National Food Authority (NFA) directly took the task to import wheat for millers due to dollar blackmarket and the hakers complained to be the cause of the deminishing "pan de sal". Out of that experience, the NFA realized the buge amount involved

and the profit-possibility was in no small sum to reckon with. Thus, this line of business was not to be returned to the original importers without sharing the piece of the cake. That was the start of the whole game. In many instances, NFA refused to return the importing privilege to the millers, giving all sorts of justification until a scene, was hatched that the nightful importers are the bakers they are the direct consumen of the flout. "Baken federation president Bartolome Hermosura maintained that they should be the rightful importers since they consumed 80 per cent of the flour products . . . "(Manila Times September 19, 1985 IRGUES)

This situation was reinforced by the "undated memorandum to the Central Bank . . ordered that 'pending the issuance of an Executive Order the importation of wheat and wheat/flour products. ... all allocations of dollar exchange covering ruch importations for the Philippines shall be given to the ul-

timate consumers of wheat and wheat/flour products, the Philippines Federation of Bakers Associations, Inc. . . .

Thus, NFA turned around to refuse delivery of the arriving wheat import which formerly had been arranged with the millers a 45-day credit line, suddenly, NFA demanded for an out right cash payment within "24 hours" otherwise they would lose their quota. This was branded by the millen as "deplorable harrassment" as the amount involved totalled to an aggregate of P 450 milhon. One miller came up with the cash, the report says - "However, the NFA last week refused to accept the payment being made by Pillsbury-Mindanao Flour Millers for its share of the cargo that arrived . . . " (BD Sept. 18, 1985 issue.)

The sudden change of mind by the NFA was being justified by Tanchanco who explained that the new requirement from the Central Bank which resulted to such abrupt changed of credit line for the millers.

On the other hand report

indicated as to whether ". . . the government trying to castigate the entire flour milling industry to silence two of its outspoken leaders?" This was based upon the event that although Pillsbury was first refused of its share of cargo wheat, there was the request by the NFA to the Customs to allow the mill to increase its wheat withdrawal thereby would subsequently reduce the allocation for the Liberty Flour and the RFM and General Milling. RFM is headed by Jose Concepcion, Jr. national chairman of National Citizen for Free Election (NAMFREL) while Felix K. Maramba is executive vice president of Liberty Flour Mills as well as the president of the Philippine Association of Flour Millers, Inc. and the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI). Observers noted that the wheat flour importation conflict had gone beyond the business sphere and touched on political nature. "It looks like they're trying to get back at Jose Concepcion because of NAMFREL, and perhaps Maramba, too, because of PCCI."

"Any effort to make Maramba succumb that succeds will definitely be a heavy blow on the PCCI leadership" (BD Sept. 19, 1985 assue).

September 19th, 1985 —
"The report was confirmed by other sources quoting Prime Minister Cesar Virata ... that the 'President has already withdrawn the order.'

The report continues—
"The order, which Marcos announced last August 22 has worried local monetary authorities because it violated Central Bank policies, particularly with regards to the CB's lifting of restrictions on all imports.

"It also was not in accordance with the prescription of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for the government's adherence to the principles of f.sc enterprise and dismantling of monopolies." (BD September 19, 1985 issue).

The entire arrangement was too transparent to send signals of serious concern as keenly disgested by the private sector. The order was withdrawn and now both millers and bakers are allowed to import wheat and wheat/flour. Thus the problem was solved and monopoly was aborted.

But the invisible after-effect could not be measured by any gauge as butinessmen and industrialists viewing the events at the roadside feel greater apprehension that in spite of the present economic crisis, the oldhabit is still there, further confirming the worries of thelegitimateentrepreneurs how they can go about to participate in the economic recovery when men welding the power are still slumbering in their own dreams to continue their advantages and monopolies.

Two things came about of the entire venture- 1) The sudden change by the NFA not to honor the already arranged 45-day credit line for the millers and demanded cash within "24-hour" period confirmed the hesitation of the Japanese investors the unstable economic policies of the country; (2) That the government tends to favor those close to the power-that-be, discouraging honess to under such prevailing business atmosphere.

Many hope and pray that if change is necessary, then let us change now for the honest-to-goodness economic recovery for as long as the old system continue to function, then this whole exercise will be inutile.

EXPORTS LAG BEHIND OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES

HK210749 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Oct 85 p 25

[Text] The Philippines has lagged behind in export performance during the last 15 years compared to eight other selected Asian countries.

A study conducted by Anastacio M. Bengco of the external trade relations office of the Central Bank showed that the Philippines was sixth among the 10 selected Asian countries in terms of exports in 1970, trailing behind Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan in that order.

In the same year, South Korea with exports of only \$882 million and Thailand with \$686 million were behind the Philippines whose exports already amounted to \$1,062 million.

Pifteen years later last year, the Philippines became the last in the list, while South Korea overtook five countries to become the third largest exporter among the 10 Asian countries.

The only countries that South Korea did not overtake was Japan and Taiwan with the latter leading South Korea by only \$1.2 billion.

Thailand, which was the last in the list in 1970, overtook the Philippines last year with total exports of \$7.34 billion as against the latter of only \$5.39 billion.

The other remarkable export performer in the region was Taiwan whose \$1.4 billion exports in 1970 placed it only one rank higher than the Philippines that year. In 1984, Taiwan overtook Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Singapore to become the second largest exporter with \$30.45 billion.

In other words, Philippine exports increased by only five-fold in the last 15 years, or by an average of 14 percent annually, as against those of Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong which grew at annual rates ranging from 28 to 42 percent.

Specifically, Hong Kong increased its exports 10 times from \$2.93 billion to \$28.4 billion; South Korea by about 35 times from \$835 million to \$29.2 billion; and Taiwan by 25 times from \$1.42 billion to \$30.5 billion.

The conclusion that Bengco drew from these figures was that Philippine exports and their potentials "have not been fully developed."

The consolation that could be drawn from the country's export performance during the last decade and a half is that the composition of the export mix has [word indistinct] substantially, shifting from traditional commodities to non-traditional products.

Markets have likewise diversified during the last 15 years.

FORMER MNLF CHIEF ALLEGES GOLD SMUGGLING

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 20 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Gold Smuggled to Hong Kong, Singapore, says Nur Khan"]

[Text] Gold in Boringot and Mt. Diwalwal, all in Davao del Norte are being snuggled to Hongkong and Singapore, this was revealed by Nur Khan, popularly known as "Commander King Size" during the MNLF uprising.

Nur Khan said gold is smuggled to both countries at an average volume of 10 kilos a day. He made the revelation during the meeting of the MNR Ad Hoc committee at the provincial capital in Tagom yesterday.

Khan said he already reported to President Marcos the names of those involved in the smuggling of gold to Hongkong and Singapore.

Khan attended the MNR Ad-Hoc committee headed by Governor Gregorio R. Dujali to seek the endorsement of the committee for the resettlement of misguided brothers who returned to the folds of the law. He emphasized that the resettlement project is not only for MNLF returnees but also for NPA returnees and for the displaced Muslims and non-Muslim cultural communities.

He told the Ad Hoc committee that President Marcos has already directed OMACC Minister Simeon Datumanong to look for logged-over area in Region XI, particularly in Davao del Norte for the resettlement project.

Nur Khan also revealed that he has negotiated with a Japanese technical firm for a more systematic small-scale gold mining technique that will benefit the people who are now engaged in gold mining in both Mt. Diwalwal and Boringot in Monkayo and Pantukan, respectively.

"I am not doing this for my group or for myself but for all our brothers who are suffering from economic difficulties," Nur Khan said. He also said that if he only wanted to be a millionaire he could have anassed wealth when he virtually controlled Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental during the height of the MNLF revolt.

"But I am not in business. I am a revolutionary and still is," Nur Khan said. I have still my men and our gums but I don't believe we can solve our problems by the barrel of the gums that's why I came down from the hills," Nur Khan said. Besides, he added, it is difficult to overcome the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

DAVAO EUSINESS WEEKLY VIEWS STRIKES

Davao City THE SAN PEDRO EXPRESS in English 23-29 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

Davao City - Militant members of the labor sector are set to participate in the "Welga ng Bayan" scheduled this week to protest against the deteriorating economy and political repression after staging a coordinated two-day strike last week.

Laborers are again set to join the multi-sectoral group this week in the mais protest that is seen to paralize the economic activity of the city.

A labor leader cited that "in the agricultural sector, majority of the companies have not compiled with the minimum wage laws" and some do not implement the Collective Bargaining Agreemens". These are the reasons for the continued participation of the labor sector in mass actions on top of the need for social consciousness.

The strike last week, agreed upon by the members of the Center for Nationalist Trade Unions in Mindanao-Kilusang Mayn Uno (CENTRUM-KMU), was aimed to dramatize the labor sector's demand against what they considered as anti-labor laws and political repression.

Atty. Greg Pizzaro of the Southern Philippines Federation of Labor, one of the member organizations of CENTRUM, pointed out that the strike was not staged directly against labor-management problems. "It was a coordinated effort finalized in" the Third. Mindanao All-Trade Union Leaders Forum held last week," a CENTRUM source said. The leaders forum also forged the final decision on the labor sector's participation on the "Welga ng Bayan".

Laborers throughout the island were earlier urged to stay at home during the strike and those who had to report for work were enjoined to wear armbands as a form of protest.

Meanwhile, the leaders forum held last September 17 at the Jaycees clubblouse hailed the achievement of the labor sector for the benefit of organized labor. "Never in the history of labor has militancy reached the level it has today", Atty Procullo Fuentes of CENTRUM said in his synthesis of repional reports.

The forum also scored the continued harassment of some labor elements and the actions against progressive labor movements as characteristic of a repressive government.

The Forum was attended by more than 200 member leaders from 126 labor unions and umbrella organizations throughout Mindanao.

'IMMINENT' SURIGAO CEMENT PLANT CLOSURE PROMPTS CONCERN

Davao City THE SAN PEDRO EXPRESS in English 23-29 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Jun Ramos: "Crisis Looms Over 10,000 Workers"]

[Text]

Surigao City, September 19, 1985 - About 10,000 laborers and their dependents face grave economic calamity as plant operations at the Pacific Cement Company (PACEMCO) head towards

imminent stoppage.

Concerned social institutions aired fears that the move will probably spark unrest in the labor sector. The projected closure, describe by high-ranking PACEMCO officials as 'imminent" may yet deprive by Sungao City and its neighboring provinces supply of low-priced cement. Likely to be affected also is the Surigao del Norte Electric Coope-Jative (SURNECO) whose energy market rely much on the cement factory. PACEM-CO consumes 60% of SUR-NECO's total power production.

High-ranking company sources said the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) reportedly proposed the shut-down following a schemed retrenchment of the number of cement plants throughout the country.

But restless company workers led by the malitant Pacific Cement Employees' Union Association (PACEA) staged a protest action last week branding the intended phase-out as a diversion to escape the firm's up-coming obligations. PACEMCO. forced by Typhoon Nitang to temporarily disrupt normal operations in September last year, is expected by the employees to release year-end bunuses and other benefits. The labor union called the reported shut-down as a ploy to justify termination of workers.

An effort to prevent the implementation of the DBP proposal was undertaken by the Sungao Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) citing the closure as a threat to industrial peace. The SCCI, headed by Dr. Josefino Miranda, passed a resolution requesting DBP chairman Cesar Zalamea to reconsider the case. It was learned that Bruno Gmuender, PACEMOO vice-president for operations, handcarried the SCCI resolution to the DBPP head office in Manila.

The eruption of social and economic problems in the labor sector especially among those who will be affected was given due con-cern by the SOCI resolution. It said traders and consumers will miss reasonably-priced cement in the market.

COTABATO COLUMNIST BLAMES WORSENING POVERTY ON MARCOS

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 21 Sep 85 pp 4, 9

["Political Front" column by Eliseo R. Mercado, Jr., OMI: "Where Lies the Truth?"]

[Text]

Marcos was interviewed by pinos never had it so good doubt affirmed that his War Ii. The ordinary Juan twenty years rule of the dela Cruzes spread nationmous prosperity to the out the help of sophisti-country and to the Fili- cated micro or macro eco-

conian powers, he has As a matter of fact, over reformed the political 80 per cent of the Filippi structure of the land in- nos now fall below the stead of maintaining the poverty line. status quo. His rule has with respect to social and vegetables with welfare of social service enough nutritional re-And his twenty years in quirements, into an entrepreneur

rule spells blessings and a Filipino family) benefits for the country and all its citizens. Mr poverty of the greater Marcos proudly claims makes of the Filipino that the Philippines is people, only less than one number one in allowing percent of the country's the "seep down policy, total population controls that is, in allowing the 70 per cent of the econowealth of the country seep my and the country's down to the greater majo- wealth and resources. rity of the population unlike other countries which majority of the Filipino have maintained their people wallow in the quargrowth harvest in the mire of poverty, the ruling hands of the big entrepre- clite of less than one per neurs. That under the rule

Few weeks ago, Mr of Mr. Marcos, the Fili-

four representatives of the All these claims were Assan Wall Street Journal made in the midst of the In 'hat interview, Mr. Mar. country's unparalled ecocountry has brought enor- wide know this fact withnomics but by sheer gut That through his dra- level struggle for survival.

Poverty line, according looked into the causes of to NEDA, includes at the restlessness and grievances very minimum two meals He has changed the policy a day of nee, dried fish a yearly power augurs well for change of clothing, simple everyone since he is medicines, payment of making almost everyone tent and education up to In short, the Marcos six (the average number in grade six for the family of

In contrast to the wide

Thus while the greater

cent reportedly composed of the first lamily, cromes and other lawored personages continue to responent, privileges and wealth

It is now public knowledge that this same ruling clite it also able to cash in on the economic crisis despite the sufferings and miscries of the greater masority of the Filipino people. The recent expose of the Mercury News of California on the foreign investments and salting of millions of dollars of the first couple and their cronies is considered as only a tip of an iceberg.

When Martial Law was declared in 1972, the country had a foreign debt of \$2.2 billion. By mid 70's, this debt jumped to \$11.04 billion and by the 3rd quarter of 1983 to \$25.43 billion. Though the official figure is now \$25.6 billion, recent findings af-

ter computing the new loans extended to the country and the new credit facilities extended by the more than 200 commercial creditor banks, indicate that the country's total loan is about 540 billion

The fact is, the country has now somed the so called top ten of the most debt-ridden countries in the whole world and is in fact number five.

Also in 1965, Mr. Marcos has promised to remove graft and corruption. Ioday, according to the special study made by UP School of Public Administration, the government may be losing up to P20 billion yearly due to graft and corruption.

Now, where lies the truth? According to Mr Marcos, the country and the Fulpinos enjoy stronger economy than the economies of the other Southeast Asian countries. He also says that the greater bulk of the population, that is, "60 per cent of the lower classes of our people have received the bulk of growth". To paraphrase Shakespeare, surely, Mr. Marcos is an honorable man!

REPORT ON LINKS BETWEEN RURAL POVERTY, EDUCATION

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 21 Sep 85 pp 1, 10

[Article by Manuel B. Tamayo: "Marginal Mindanao Farming Families Deeper in Poverty"]

[Text]

MANILA (DIPTHnews)
Scenarios painted by
povernment technocrats
on how to uplift depressed
conditions of the countits a matginal farming famines may look good on
paner but are near impossible to implement due to
prevailing national sociocommune circumstances.

A study conducted by the apriculture ministry on present-day situation of families tilling from one to three-hectare fields in Mindanao shows a continuous sinking into poverty

Those working threehectare ricelands have been compelled to stick in subsistence farming due to high costs of production while those farming five hectares and have resorted to credit cope daily with threats of fore-closure.

Because earnings from such heldings are not enough to meet the hasic daily needs, members of the farming lamifers resort to other forms of melitiond during the ofinelition season to supplement measure crop returns, the study tails.

Home industries such as turning out handieraft items, tailoring, dressmaking, bartering and setting up small corner stores are the most communmeant of alternative livelihoods. The study attressed that job opportunities for unskilled or low skill labor are systually non-existent today in the rural areas while such undertakings as technicians, electric and other production work are beyond competence of the rural poor since they do not possess the formal education to make good at such jobs.

One upliftment scenario is for the government to make educational opportunities more accessible to the rural population specially the poor who make up the majority. Form of such a scenario

Point of such a scenario is that education or the learning of job skills in the best was through which the rural poor can improve their dipressed living conditions.

Prospects of such a scenario becoming reality are bleak, the study indicated. It evaluated that scarce revenues prevent the government from actung up the needed learning centers asile from adequately and competently staffing them.

Another reason is that poverty prevents the rural poor from attending job training schools even if the expenses required on their part is only transportation fare to soil from such schools. They do not have the money.

The desire to go to school to learn has also been deadened by the daily effort to survive economically as shown by the population of five rural municipalities in Zamboanga del Sur where over 70 per cent of whose re-

schedule have had formal schooling only up to the elementary level, the study said.

Farmers in the towns of Dimataling, Dumalinao, Labanzap, San Miguel and Pagadian were found by the study to have reached the fourth grade of the elementary level. A few claimed to have attended high school or college but now funded a tertiary course or studied a profession.

A significant finding is that as high as 7h per cent of wis men residents of the five towns are illiterate with the rate for males a little lowert.

Turning to children of the farming families, the study found that 72 per cent have had some utioning at the elementary level only compared to 58 per cent for the fathers and 65 per cent for the mothers.

Formal schooling for the elder children usually stops at the fourth grade to enable younger brothers and sisters to go to school. This is the only way the poor farming families can afford to send their children to school, the study said.

In the case of five-hectare farms, the study noted that children of families owning them are better off at having educational opportunities than those whose holdings comprise three hectares and below.

Some children of the families owning bigger farms or 5 per cent of the total continued formal studies up to college and professions they chose were non-farm careers, the study noted.

WEEKLY EDITOR VIEWS SALVAGING OF CHURCH LAITY

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 21 Sep 85 pp 4. 9

["Comments on News" column by Patricio P. Diaz, editor: "Why Lay Cooperators Are Salvaged?"]

[Text]

the Catholic Church is the among them. Some after salvaging of lay coopera- long explanations may see 1015 - laymen with special the defects of their stand training to help in the li- but others would not. turgy and the apostolates "Some priests," this lay of the Church. Most often, cooperator said, "directly the salvaging is blamed on or indirectly the military or para-mili- radicalism and fanaticism. tary men.

Dicicese. nato Archdiocese.

talk with an active Catholic Church. fanaticism.

knowledge or new-found guns. against theirs.

talked to recounted some tolates and liturgy instances when the mode-

All throughout the rates would caution the

encourage

Radical and fanatical One does not have to lay cooperators get into go far to confirm the sal- serious trouble when they aring of lay cooperators, tangle with para-military There are many cases in men the members of lo-ine Kidapawan Diocese, cal Integrated Civilian there is ast as many, if Home Defense Force, not more, in the Marbel There are among these Surprisingly, men fanatical followers of there seems to be no the present Marcus regime. such incidents in the Cota- They, too, are radical in their condemnation of the

moderate lay cooperator in General Santos tors and para-military men City recently revealed one meet as advocates of their cause of the salvaging, respective allegiances, their namely some form of discussion would invariradicalism developed into ably be heated and emotional. In the end, the lay Some lay cooperators, cooperators would be the due perhaps to their little losers for they have no

zeal, radically condemn. This is not the cause the injustices in the pre- of all salvaging of lay sent society which un-cooperators. But this can doubtedly are many. And he one of the causes. they are so cocksure of Eliminating this one cause. their stand that they which is not difficult to would not even listen to do, would prevent one the arguments from the instance of salvaging and other side to be weighed can add up to so many lay This lay cooperator I the Catholic Church apos-

There must be moderate lay cooperators among the salvaged As lay cooperators, they could have been the object of the ire of fanatical para-military men who, after an encounter with radical lay cooperators, considered all lay cooperators as

By his own experience this lay cooperator in General Santos City told me that radicalism and fanaticism alienate and anger. One, he said, can be firm and persuasive and still remain as friends of the fanatical supporters of the Marcos regime

This made me recall causes of alienation. was in a church when a peneral walked out of the Mass and never came back when the priest-celebrant, in his homily, launched a scathing attack on military abuses.

Some government officials once told: "We would welcome our priest telling us privately and personally our faults in the government instead of expering us to public scorn in their homilies

Christ hated san but loved the sinners. By that love he redeemed them

MAYOR CAMPAIGNING TO HAVE PRIEST DEPORTED

HK220636 Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Escalante, Philippines, Oct 22 (AFP) -- Officials here are campaigning to have the local Dutch parish priest deported for allegedly inciting a rally in which security forces killed 21 protesters, residents said today.

The September 20 incident was the country's bloodiest protest in memory. A group of militiamen and troopers have been implicated in the slayings.

Mayor Braulio Lumayno confirmed Sunday that he was behind a petition asking that Nicolas Hofstede, a Roman Catholic father of the Carmelite order, be removed.

"We don't want troublemakers in this town," Mr Lumayno told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Some residents said that they were being forced to sign the petition against Pr Hofstede, who has vehemently denied having any hand in the rally and said local officials were just looking for scapegoats.

Hundreds of protesters took refuge in his church compound after the carnage.

The Supreme Court Saturday barred local officials from arresting the priest and 20 local leaders of the radical alliance Bayan [New Nationalist Alliance], which sponsored the rally.

Bayan lawyers said they would deliver the court order today to the mayor, who issued an arrest warrant for the 21 people hours after the "Escalante massacre."

The accused refused to accept the mayor's warrant, saying it was irregular since only judges normally issue such orders.

The Supreme Court ordered the mayor, (who claims to have special arrest powers under a new local government code) to explain why he issued the warrant.

BULLETIN LAUDS SUPREME COURT RULING AGAINST PDA'S

HK210929 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 85 p 6

[Editorial: "'Temporary' Release"]

[Text] In a decision released to the press the other day, the Supreme Court defines a limitation to the Preventive Detention Action (PDA) order. The decision says when a person is acquitted of the charge of subversion he should be released from confinement even though a PDA order has been issued against him.

The case does not involve the principle of double jeopardy, because after the dismissal of the case on ground of insufficient evidence, the ex-defendants were not charged anew. They were merely detained and finally temporarily released -- temporarily, because a PDA order had been issued against them.

Although they had been temporarily released, the ex-defendants, who had been charged with subversion following participation in a demonstration in Navotas in 1983, asked the Supreme Court that they be permanently released.

Common sense dictates that in such a case, the acquitted person be permanently released. PDA can work effectively if a new charge involving acts other than those alleged in the old information is brought against the person.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court should be studied by the law enforcers, including the Defense Ministry which ordered the temporary release of the demonstrators.

It ought to be an invaluable guideline, since the PDA often times complicates cases involving national security on one hand and constitutional rights of the individual on the other.

The doubtful cases, it is advisable to resolve the doubt in favor of the constitutional rights so that the public will have more faith in the government.

In this case, the government would not have lost anything by releasing the persons permanently.

BAYAN, BANDILA UNITED ON CRITICISM OF CLASH

HK221056 Hong Kong APP in English 0958 GMT 22 Oct 85

[By Joel Paredes]

[Text] Manila, 22 Oct (AFP) -- A bloody clash between police and protesters which left one person dead here yesterday appeared to be a fresh rallying point for unification among radical and moderate protest groups, analysts said today.

Sources in the radical alliance Bayan, which backed the 7,000-strong protest by peasants and their supporters which erupted into violence, and the more moderate group Bandila, whose members left Bayan earlier this year, today said they would hold joint protests over the incident.

A student activist was shot dead and 27 other people, including 12 policemen, were injured when the protest march which was to culminate in a rally at the presidential palace spilled over into violent clashes with lawmen a block away from police headquarters.

The peasants backed by students, workers, professionals and churchmen had marched or motored into Manila Sunday from central and southern Luson Island to protest rise price hikes and to demand "genuine" land reform.

The Bayan and Bandila alliances agreed to join ranks in picketing the presidential palace tomorrow to protest the clash as well as the slaying last month of 21 Bayan protesters in Escalante town in Negros Island.

Bayan yesterday had called on all "anti-U.S.-Marcos dictatorship forces" to unite against what they called the "brutal resources" of the regime.

Bandila, meanwhile, called for the resignation of Manila police chief Brigadier General Narcisco Cabrera and pledged to support Bayan in demanding an impartial probe of the violence that marred the demonstration.

Twenty Bandila members today picketed the Manila Police Headquarters and confronted Brig Gen Cabrera, blaming him for the violence.

Police and protest leaders blamed each other for the bloodshed and gave conflicting accounts of the incident.

Gen Cabrera today told reporters the clash was "unfortunate and regrettable" and that the "melee" had been brought on by "the assault on a policeman."

He said his investigators had finished their work and that he was awaiting the results of paraffin tests on policemen who confronted the protesters.

Two policemen had admitted firing their guns as warning shots in the air to stop the "attacking" protesters shortly before the clash, he said.

"There is no reson for us to disturb or stop this march because this is a march which we had always allowed with tolerance." he added.

The protesters, however, said in a statement that violence broke out after their peaceful march was "sabotaged by seven police cars and some infiltrators from within the ranks of the marchers."

The protest leaders said they were forced to defend themselves, and yesterday presented two former prisoners who they said were among the government infiltrators they had "arrested" Friday.

The protesters' spokesman, lawyer Jose Suares, said they had sworn statements from witnesses and victims saying that police provoked the marchers.

"Just when the regime has not absolved itself from the Escalante massacre, they unleashed their military forces again to scare off an undaunted people," the protest leaders said in a statement.

The so-called "Escalante massacre" was blamed on government militiamen and troopers who fired at thousands of demonstrators on the eve of the 13th anniversary of nearly nine years of martial law launched by President Ferdinand Marcos in 1972.

Meanwhile, doctors at the state-run Philippine General Hospital today said two of 11 wounded marchers there remained in "serious condition."

They said that one of the wounded had a bullet lodged in his head and his ribs were broken.

The doctors also said they suspected that the slain student, identified as Emmanuel Lazo, 17, of the radical League of Filipino Students (LFS), was shot from behind since he had a bullet entry wound above the nape.

CITIZEN STREET POLL VIEWS POLICE TURNOVER TO LOCAL AUTHORITY

Davao City THE SAN PEDRO EXPRESS in English 23-29 Sep 85 p 8

["Q & A Pad" column by Alice C. Escudero: "Question: What Are the Political Implications of the Integrated National Police Force Turnover to the Local Government?"]

[Text] Answers:

The local police should be under the control of the City Mayor because, he has a better knowledge on the problems of the city.

If the problems of the city lie on criminality alone, the Mayor and Chief of Police could very well handle that particular problem. However, criminality is not just the only problem Davao is facing right now but also insurgency problems. This means that insurgency problems reside in a much wider area of responsibility since Davao is a bigger stea.

I really do not know much about the approach of the INP force turnover. All I can say is that, the integration of the city police and the PC 4NP can still help solve the city's problems since they could be very well coordinated.

FR. RODOLFO MALASMAS

The Mayors are in direct contact with the people and they know the problems of the people as far as peace and order problems are concerned than other officials in the city. What is wrong is the timing. The transfer of the city police to the city mayor whereby his supervision is needed, is in the period wherein election is fast approaching.

One disadvantage here is that the mayors can use the police as instruments for political mileage especially during election time. This may be the reason why the opposition is saying that this is a political gimmick.

However, with the new set up, with the city mayor supervising the police, this would be good for the community.

ATTY ROLANDO DELIMA Free Legal Assistance Group

I think, the whole thing is nothing because we, and the police are still under the control of the military. The mayor now become only a mere symbol of the city since the functions and maneuvering of the police is still under the military.

The turnover has no effect. Even the police cannot move because their firearms are still being subsidized by the military. In effect, the police is self-under the control and supervision of the military.

MR. DANILO RECIO ADARNA

This is an advantage on the part of the opposition in the sense that if there are wrong designations or performances of the mayor and he cannot come up with the benefits that the police are expecting from him, the people might secretly turn opposition.

Definitely since the mayor has somehow a say in the police, he will gain political mileage in the sense that he has political ascendancy—over these people and those people will vote for him, considering that he has somehow an in-

fluence over them.

In no far, as the effect in supervision and control where the Mayor is concerned, actually, it is a collective leadership in the sense that the mayor can designate but when it comes to precinct level, he can no longer designate because be still has to get the consent or approval of the Provincial Commander.

There are so many functions of the Mayor under this present set up that somehow are merely recommendatory in nature — discipline, transfers in the precinct level. His duty is purely administrative, although he has sanctions, But these are merely recommendatory, Now, what hind of transfer is this?

In the turnover ceremony, the military are riking for additional subsidies like gasoline, risho, transportation, etc. We are being groufed or used to further subsiding the needs of the military. This is an added headache to the city. We have enough headaches as it is now. And yet here they are adding in more headaches. And to think that the transfer p half cooked. In other words, we really do not have control in supervision unlike before

I was envisioning a complete transfer where the Mayor can appoint, discipline, transfer irregardless of rank. That was the functions of the Mayor that was removed as a result of the integration. And then what happens? He can only

assign.

Practically all the functions of the mayor under the present set-up are purely recommendatory. And to aggravate the situation, they're asking for additional subsidy aside from the 18% P.1.3 million a year). What kind of transfer is this? They're giving additional headaches to practically all the cities and provinces in the entire country and we're being used to subsidize the expenses of the military.

ATTY DOMINADOR B. ZUÑO, JR.
Deputy Vice President
UNIDO, Southern Mindanao

There is a sort of political undertone. The Mayor has the control, because in the coming elections, this PG-

INP people can be used.

To me, there is also an advantage in the sense that the Mayor can see everything (the problems of the city, etc.) as he is the father of the city than any other public official in the city

> ROLLY ROLLON CSSR

BRIEFS

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM FOR EX-REBELS--In line with the rehabilitation effort of the government to rebel returnees, a program to find employment here and abroad for them will be launched by the labor ministry. This program is also intended for former members of the New People's Army. It is designed to develop the skills of rebels so they can be self-employed. The Bureau of Local Employment of MOLE is now drafting the implementing rules and regulations of the project. The program will be coordinated with a P50-million pacification campaign that the Ministry of National Defense is starting. (OMA-NMPC/pdb) [Text] [Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 26 Sep 85 p 3]

THAILAND

EDITORIAL HAILS POL POT LEADERSHIP

Bangkok NAEOW NA in Thai 9 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Pol Pot"]

[Text] The changes occurring in Cambodia are diplomatic achievements of Thailand and the ASEAN group or whoever. While the withdrawal from the position of supreme military commander by Pol Pot should be welcomed, Pol Pot's ousting is proof of the continued tricks of Vietnam.

Vietnam claimed in sending its forces of occupy Cambodia that it was helping the Khmer people to escape the collective killings by Pol Pot's group, and Vietnam always claimed that it would withdraw its soldiers if Pol Pot lost his power in Cambodia.

The BBC radio station made the observation that there is a contradiction in the proclemations of Vietnam. When Vietnam proclaimed the cruelty of Pol Pot, it continually called for the removal of Pol Pot from his post. These two things are contradictory because actually at present the ground forces of the savers of the nation in Cambodia who are fighting 'he Vietnamese occupying forces are the forces of the Khmer Rouge commanded by 'ol Pot. The Khmer Rouge forces have been able to move in to almost all parts of the country and the area surrounding Pnom Penh. The BBC expressed the belief that the actions of the Khmer Rouge guerrilla units could not succeed without the support of the Cambodian people.

Therefore Vietnam's claims are contradictory.

It is recognized that Pol Pot is a highly competent military man. The seizure of Pnom Penh from the Lon Nol government was planned by Pol Pot with no support from Vietnam, whereas the changes that took place in Cambodia at that time influenced the ability of the Vietnamese to win repeated victories in the war against the United States.

The Khmer Rouge has admitted its mistakes in the collective killings after it seized power of government in Cambodia, but the incidents that occurred were blown out of proportion by Vietnam in an attempt to justify their invasion.

Vietnam is now experiencing increasing difficulties and is unable to swallow up Cambodia easily because of the resolute struggle of the Cambodian people to regain their sovereignty.

Vietnam's purpose in the invasion of Cambodia has been proven clearly to be to take Cambodia as its own dominion. The call by Vietnam to remove Pol Pot hides its aim of destroying Cambodia's opposition. Whether or not there is Pol Pot, the appreciation of freedom will keep the Cambodians fighting and from this will come more tricks of the Vietnamese leaders as they make other demands.

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C90: 4207/4

THAILAND

SURIN PHITSUWAN CITED IN POLL ON DEMOCRACY

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 15 Sep 85 p 3

[Thailand Today column by "Sunthon Wathi": "Prodding Questions"]

[Text] Most Thais believe in democracy but don't like MPs.

It is over, to the relief of many sides, particularly those who love democracy, what begun as a "revolution" or "coup" and ended as a "revolt."

This attempt to seize power is not the first for Thailand but the fifteenth since the change in government, and it is hoped to be the last.

The coup took place only 1 day after the National Assembly and Thammasat University and the Fredrich Ebert foundation held a seminar at Pathaya from 6 to 8 September.

The main topic of the seminar was "Members of the National Assembly and the Development of Democracy." It was chaired by Uthai Phimchaichon, chairman of the national assembly.

The majority of the seminar participants were MPs. Others were university professors or former MPs, totaling approximately 60 persons.

One interesting topic at this seminar was the report of the survey "Views of People of various Walks of Life Toward Nembers of the National Assembly and a Democratic System of Government."

The people who performed and reported on the survey were two well-known political science professors, Dr Likhit Thirawekhin and Dr Surin Phitsuwan, of Thamasat University.

Professor Likhit surveyed the views of people in Bangkok--professors, students, civil servants, businessmen, merchant women, taxi drivers, and farmers.

He asked: "Do you believe that MPs contribute to the improvement of your life or not?"

Forty-eight percent said no. Only 16 percent said yes. The rest were uncertain. The group that believed there was no improvement consisted of women merchants, taxi drivers, and farmers.

Eighty-three percent of the people of Bangkok said that if there were problems, they didn't think they could rely on MPs, but would rely on others.

But when asked, "Should there continue to be MPs?" a 55 percent majority of the people of Bangkok said yes. The vote was overwhelming among students and university professors.

The next question was, "Should the existing democratic system be maintained?"

An overwhelming 57 percent of the people of Bangkok said yes, while most believed the MPs today still have not performed the duties they should have, and most people of Bangkok cannot remember the MPs names. Only 5 percent could remember them all.

The results of Professor Surin's survey in the other provinces in the north, northeast, and south were similar, but there were many aspects that differed from the views of the people from Bangkok.

In answering the question, "Do MPs improve the quality of life?" fewer than 50 percent of the people from other provinces said yes. The majority were merchants and farmers.

Forty-seven percent of the people from other provinces thought they could rely on MPs, more than in Bangkok where only 14 percent, who were hired hands and agricultural workers, did.

But when asked, "Should MPs continue to be used?" an overwhelming 75 percent of the people from other provinces voiced support because they believed it was a part of democracy.

Similarly, the question, "Should the present democratic system be maintained?" was greeted with overwhelming support, while the majority of the people still doubted the role of MPs.

Dr Surin Phitsuwan concluded that even though the majority of people are not satisfied with the performance of MPs, they believe that representatives come from those with money and power, and not through a policy of campaigning for votes, etc.

But they still want MPs and democracy, allowing the MPs the opportunity to reform themselves. From this it can be seen that there is hope for Thailand's democracy, because the majority of the people still "believe in" that system of government.

The chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, said in a lecture at the seminar that an important reason for the failure to bring "fairness" into the democracy is the lack of "belief" in democracy or too little belief.

If the majority of the people had a firm belief in this system of government, all would go smoothly.

The survey results of the two professors assert that the majority of the people have the belief, even though they are still dissatisfied with the role of MPs, which is enough to guarantee the future of democracy will not be dark.

9937 CSO: 4207/4

THAILAND

USSR RECRUITMENT OF STUDENTS IN PROVINCES DESCRIBED, DECRIED

Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Thai government has expressed serious concern over the Soviet Embassy's method in recruiting Thai students in the rural areas for studies in unidentified higher education institutions in the Soviet Union, highly authoritative sources told The Nation.

The sources said that during the past two years Soviet Embassy officials have travelled extensively throughout the northeastern region in search of potential Thai students with the so-called "grass-roots" sentiment in remote villages.

Furthermore, embassy personnel discussed and exchanged views with prospective students through Thai "go-betweens," who supervised and helped locate young people who are eager to study in the USSR, the sources said, adding that the embassy also maintains a recruiting centre in the northeastern province of Nakhon Phanom.

In August alone, a total of 53 students went to the USSR under a full six-year undergraduate course, which will include one to two years of language training. The number of students this year has increased from 45 students in the previous year, according to the source.

What brought the authorities' attention to the recruitment method was a series of enquiries from potential students' parents who were approached and in certain cases from government officials wanting to go there to further their education, the sources said.

In Moscow recently the Thai Embassy reported a case of a Thai medical student, sponsored by the Soviet Union, who was abruptly deported for allegedly violating the Soviet immigration procedure.

According to an intelligence source, the student had returned to Thailand on several occasions and had been to the United States a few times as well. The young student also persuaded some of his friends in his hometown to take up scholarships in the Soviet Union.

scholarships in the Soviet Union.

The authorities concerned in Bangkok, however, did not believe that the official reason for the expulsion was credible, especially when the Thai student was under the Soviet scholarship scheme. "It must have been due to his ideological leanings, which are not favoured by the Soviet Union," a security official commented.

A Thai student, who has access to scholarship information said that this year the Soviet Embassy has allocated a total of 70 scholarships, including 10 for ASEAN students. The student said that the increased number of scholarships reflected the growth in the number of student communities being contacted and persuaded.

Western diplomatic sources told The Nation that such Soviet recruitment especially in developing countries is not uncommon. But Thai officials said that the latest Soviet move indicated the USSR's dissatisfaction and frustration over the Thai government's repeated refusal to accept the official grants offered in the past. "So they might as well call up the Thai students

themselves. There are a lot of students who want to study, abroad," the official said. Since 1978, the Soviet govern-

Since 1978, the Soviet government has offered an average of 24 scholarships a year to the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation, but these offers have been rejected. Later, the Soviet officials also offered similar scholarships through the University Affairs Bureau without the approval of Thai authorities. The sources added that in 1979, the Soviet Embassy staff here decided to recruit Thai students by itself.

So far intelligence officials have identified three main groups making up the students studying in the USSR. One of them is the group of young men who very much believe in Marxism-Leninism, including a group of remnants from the communist movement. The second

group is the students who voluntarily want to further their studies in the Soviet Union mainly students who flunked entrance examinations. The third group is composed of university students who got the scholarships through their teachers, and are mostly going for postgraduate studies.

Government officials, however, expressed serious concern over the first group, which make up the majority of Thai students in the USSR.

An academic who is familiar with Soviet affairs explained that the superpower really wants to see some Thai intellectuals who are truly Marxist to be trained by the Soviets. "So far, in Thailand, Western trained students in Marxist ideology can do more harm to the Soviets. It is no surprise that the USSR wants to have Thai scholars trained by them to defend their interests in the region," he said.

The estimates of the number of Thai students in the USSR differ greatly. Intelligence sources put the number at present at about 40 students (excluding those who left in August), while the Foreign Ministry estimated that about 200 students have left undetected to the USSR.

Intelligence officials said that 40 students are studying in various universities in major cities, with 12 students in Velinius, 10 in Kiev, 7 in Minzk, 5 in Moscow, one in Leningrad and the rest in other cities.

An informed source told The Nation that the Foreign Ministry has recently asked the Thai Embassy in Moscow to take care and protect those students and provide assistance when needed. One official, who had worked in Moscow, conceded that the embassy has very little or no information on the students attending the Soviet

higher educational institutions.

He also said that a lot of students went to the Soviet Union through a third country. Since those students applied for scholarships and lest Thailand in a surreptitious manner, once they arrive in the USSR they do not bother to keep in touch or register their names with the Thai Embassy.

The source also said that the Foreign Ministry is expected to request the Soviet Embassy here for a list of successful applicants and their educational institutions. The embassy should let the Foreign Ministry know who are these Thai students and where they are going so that we can keep in touch with them," the source added

Observers said that the Foreign Ministry's attempt was designed to keep a channel open between the government and students in order not to drive them underground as had happened in the past.

Several students, after spending a few months, voluntarily returned home and complained of their living conditions and, in many cases, over the course of study. A female student who studied a computer course said that she decided to return home because she could study the same or even a better computer course in Bangkok.

The Soviet Embassy's spate of activities is not confined to student recruitment but also includes an effort to establish a Bangkok branch of the USSR-Thai Friendship Association, which was set up in Moscow in 1979. "Just last month, Soviet officials from the friendship association visited Bangkok and exchanged views with the Thai leaders on this possibility," the sources said.

CHEA SIM GREETS GDR NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDENT

BK111136 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Lothar Kolditz, president of the GDR National Front National Council, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the GDR's national day. The message stressed: During the past 36 years since the proclamation of national independence, the GDR, under the correct and enlightened leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has grown up in all fields thanks to the great achievements and feats of the GDR people. All the successes of the GDR are important contributions to the struggle movement of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and of all progressive forces of the world for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress.

As for the PRK, since liberation on 7 January 1979, the GDR has always given effective and very significant moral and material support to the Cambodian people. At the United Nations and other international forums, the GDR has energetically denounced the collusion between China and the United States against the revival of the Cambodian people. Thanks to the effective and timely assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, including the GDR, the Cambodian people have won one victory after another, particularly the military victories on the Cambodian-Thai border battlefield during the last 1984-85 dry season.

BOU THANG MEETS POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER

BK111435 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Recently, Comrade Bou Thang, national defense minister of the PRK, sent a greetings message to Comrade Gen Florian Siwicki, national defense minister of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of the 42d founding anniversary of the Polish People's Army (12 October 1943-12 October 1985).

The message stressed:

In the name of the cadres and combatants of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army and in my own name, I am very elated to send warm and sincere greetings to the comrade minister and cadres as well as combatants of the Polish People's Army on the occasion of its 42d founding anniversary.

In the past 42 years, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, the Polish People's Army has shown its enormous strength and scored great victories in the construction and defense of socialism and prosperity in the Polish People's Republic. Facing the present danger of war created by world imperialism with the U.S. imperialists as ringleaders, the Polish People's Army, in cooperation with various socialist countries' armies of the Warsaw Pact with the Soviet Union as the strong bulwark, has effectively checked all threats and has defended peace and stability in Europe and throughout the world.

We are confident that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two peoples and armies will be strengthened steadily for our common interests of peace and socialism. We would like to sincerely wish the comrade minister, cadres, and combatants of the Polish People's Army the best of health and strength, and may all of you score many more great successes in your duties.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA

BK120710 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Oct 85

[9 October "statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] On 30 September 1985, more than 10 war planes of the South African regime simultaneously bombed the training center of the Angolan National Liberation Forces, killing more than 50 Angolan soldiers and wounding dozens of others.

This is a shameless, premeditated act of aggression committed by Pretoria against the sovereignty and territorial [word indistinct] of the People's Republic of Angola. Such aggressive acts constitute no other crime committed by the South African regime against the Angolan people and the frontline countries. It is a grave threat to peace and security in this region and the world.

The PRK categorically condemns this barbarous activity committed by South African apartheid authorities and their allies with the U.S. imperialists as their ringleader, and demands that they put an immediate end to all their aggressive acts and compensate for all the losses they caused to the People's Republic of Angola.

Together with all the peace-loving and progressive forces in the world, the people and government of the PRK once again voice their militant solidarity and full support for the correct struggle waged by the Angolan people and the frontline countries against the apartheid racists and for the defense of their independence and freedom.

Phnom Penh, 9 October 1985

PAPER URGES ARMY SUCCESSES BEFORE KPRP CONGRESS

BK171132 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Oct 85

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT Editorial: "Develop the Victories and More Vigorously Accelerate the Combat Duty in All Fields"]

[Text] A glorious occasion that our entire people and army will celebrate with enthusiasm is the upcoming fifth party congress, an indescribable source of pride for our people and Armed Forces throughout the country. That day will be a political event of great historic significance clearly reflecting the record of successive victories that have led toward a steady all-round progress and consolidation of the country, a factor determining the irreversibility of the situation of the Cambodian revolution.

In fact, the latest event was the offensive against and the dismantling and capture of a series of major bases of the reactionary Cambodian groups of all colors along the Cambodian-Thai border. This is another great victory, like the historic victory of 7 January, 1979. This event shows that, thanks to the correct leadership of the party at all levels and thanks to the timely cooperation and close coordination among the command committees and armed units at all positions and sectors throughout the country, we have been successful in carrying out sweeping operations against the enemy in all aspects -- political, military, and economic. This type of defeat has caused despair, loss in fighting spirit, demoralization, distrust, internal polarization, and mass desertions among the enemy. Many enemy soldiers have defected to our side, individually or collectively. Nevertheless, despite this immense victory, a small number of our armed units have not yet fully realized their potential in fulfilling their duty. For example, some still lag behind in defense duty and are not 100 percent combat ready. Many still cannot distribute and organize their forces appropriately according to the prevailing situation, lack thorough inspection, are in need of a high sense of vigilance, are not yet mature, are wasting time and are careless in controlling their defense perimeters, and are inclined to pacifism.

Therefore, in order to take part in the celebration of the fifth party congress, to carry on the party traditions of victorious heroic struggle. and to develop the victories and vigorously accelerate the drive to win victories in the rainy season and in the coming dry season, our cadres, combatants, people, and militia forces throughout the country should strive to take part in operations to seek and destroy the remaining enemy forces all over the country in all fields, including those hiding in the jungles and those planted and disguised among the people, once and for all eliminating the enemy's psychological warfare. To this end, all units, including the Armed Forces, militia forces, the people, and mass organizations at all levels, must be united and, through their respective roles, assist each other in countering and checking the enemy. Let us make this a sacred habit. All our cadres and combatants positioned along the Cambodian-Thai border must thoroughly screen and watch all passes and trials through which the enemy may try to sneak across the border; repair and build without delay all command and combat trenches and warehouses for materiel. military equipment, consumer goods, food, health service, cars, arms, ammunition, and so on; see to it that all defense lines in each unit are strong; constantly keep track of fighting roces, of medicinal supplies, and of mess houses and recreation centers of the cadres and combatants; correctly assess the situation and defense perimeters; assign and train forces to man the command post, to stand guard, and to be ready for combat; uphold the sense of close solidarity between cadres and combatants and with the Vietnamese Army volunteers; immediately wipe out all illusions and wishful thinking concerning the so-called tripartite and neutral coalition government of the reactionary Cambodian groups; permanently create conditions for study in all fields, political, military, and technical; attack the enemy first while preventing him from attacking us first; and strictly implement all lines and policies of the party and state and all circulars and regulations of the National Defense Ministry.

As for our Army units stationed in the rear, they must closely cooperate with the local authorities and mass organizations at all fields, considering this an indispensible task; motivate our people, young men, and young women into serving the work of defending and rebuilding the tatherland and voluntarily serving the Army and encourage them to courageously expose the hidden enemy elements planted within the ranks of the population; and pay attention to providing assistance and support to the families of the dead and disabled cadres and combatants and the families of those engaged in national defense labor.

If all these do's are carried out well, all our units and localities will surely be successful in all tasks to be implemented in the immediate future and the enemy forces will surely be driven daily closer to their total collapse and disintegration; our forces will surely advance toward glory and we will surely be honored as comtributors to the success of the fifth party congress.

NHAN DAN, PRAVDA GREET PRACHEACHON NEWSPAPER

BK191109 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] On the first publication of PRACHEACHON newspaper, organ of the KPRP Central Committee, Comrade Hong Ha, editor in chief of Vietnam's NHAN DAN newspaper, has sent a message of warmest greetings and best wishes to Mrs Som Kimsuor, editor in chief of PRACHEACHON. The message noted:

This is a most important political event reflecting the new step of advance made by the Cambodian revolutionary press organs. This is also one of the brilliant symbols of the incessant growth and the all-round, brilliant victories scored by the Cambodian revolution under the KPRP leadership.

We are very happy and proud to have a comrade--combatant sharing the same trench--that is the PRACHEACHON, the genuine voice of the Cambodian party and people and the PRK which is advancing.

We are firmly confident that PRACHEACHON newspaper will fulfill its heavy but brilliant task as the sharp political and ideological weapon in the struggle for the cause of defending national independence and building the Cambodian fatherland toward socialism, thus worthily contributing to the common struggle of the communist parties' press in the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

We would like to extend the spirit of militant solidarity from NHAN DAN newspaper to you and all in the PRACHEACHON. We pledge to make every effort to strengthen the cooperation between the newspapers of our two parties.

In its greetings message to PRACHEACHON on the same occasion, the Soviet Union's PRAVDA newspaper noted: PRACHEACHON newspaper will become an active announcer and a collective organizer in the Cambodian people's struggle for a new life, peace, and security. It will become a sacred tool of the KPRP in implementing its policies.

We would like to extend our best wishes for great victories in your mission for the cause of building the socialist foundation in the PRK in contribution to vigorously expanding the bond of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the KPRP on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

BK211205 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 6-20 October:

National level: According to SPK French at 0438 GMT on 20 October, in the 10 days ending 10 October, peasants throughout the country sowed 570 hectares of rice and broadcast or transplanted rice on 75,000 other hectares. Therefore, they have so far cultivated 1,282,000 hectares or nearly 76 percent of the plan set for the current main rice growing season.

Battambang Province: SPK French at 0314 GMT on 15 October reports that, despite natural calamities, the peasants in this province had by the end of September succeeded in growing 20,900 hectares of rice, thus fulfilling 60 percent of rheir plan for this main rice growing season. Presently, they are cooperating with the provincial revolutionary power in taking appropriate steps to intensify the planting rhythm.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 11 October reports that by the end of S. tember, peasants in this province had tilled 89,500 hectares of land, including 2,400 hectares by tractors, sowed more than 15,600 hectares of all types of rice, transplanted rice on 80 percent of the targeted hectarage, broadcast nearly 1,000 hectares of floating, early, and late rice, and planted 140 hectares of slash-and-burn rice. They also produced more than 165,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer and planted nearly 1,500 hectares of corn, more than 700 hectares of cassava, and more than 1,200 hectares of vegetables. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 19 October notes that by the end of Saptember, peasants of Kompong Som had tilled more than 9,900 hectares of land, sowed almost 900 hectares, and transplanted more than 75,00 hectares of various types of rice.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 20 October reports that, by the end of September, the local peasants had planted almost 32,000 hectares of rainy-season rice and almost 20,000 hectares

of corn, 360 hectares of sugarcane, and almost 1,000 hectares of vegetables. SPK in English at 1115 GMT on 8 October reports that the trade service of Kandal Stoeng District recently built a shop at Siem Reap commune. Last September the trade service sold 110 metric tons of rice to needy families. In the 1st semester, peasants in the district sold 700 metric tons of surplus rice and 14 metric tons of palm sugar to the state. According to SPK French at 1208 GMT on 8 October, by mid-September the peasants of Kien Svay District had put 649 hectares under crops and had cleared 350 hectares of land and tilled 739 hectares of fields for the coming dry-season planting. During the same period, the local peasants also harvested 1,180 hectares of corn and sold more than 500 metric tons to the state.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 15 October reports that last September people of Chamks Leu District planted nearly 80 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, nearly 7,000 hectares of beans, and more than 150 hectares of other crops. In another report, Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 16 October says that peasants of Memot District completed transplanting more than 9,000 hectares of rice. SPK in French at 0438 GMT on 20 October reports that during the last fishing season, fishermen of the province caught 2,400 metric tons of fish.

Kompong Speu Province: Prnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 CMT on 7 October reports that in the 10 days ending 24 September, peasants of Kong Pisei District sowed nearly 40 hectares of early rice and transplanted more than 1,000 hectares of rice. Despite drought, more than 7,100 hectares of various types of rice had been transplanted this year. Phnom Penh Domestic Servide at 1300 GMT on 12 October reports: So far, the peasants of Phnum Sruoch district have planted more than 6,300 hectares of rainy-season rice, planted nearly 800 hectares of subsidiary food crops, and collected more than 1,300 metric tons of natural fertilizer. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 13 October notes that by the end of September, peasants of this province had retilled almost 67 percent of the targeted acreage, collected 857 hectares of early rice, and transplanted more than 3,600 hectares of rainy-season rice. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 15 October reports: The population of Baset District had plowed 23,900 hectares of land, sowed 4,700 hectares of rice, and transplanted 12,500 hectares of all types of rice, or 66 percent of the plan by the end of September. More than 600 hectares of early rice, yielding more than 1,000 metric tons of paddy, had also been harvested by the same time.

Kompong Chhnang Province: In an interview with the deputy chief of the province's agricultural service carried by Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 7 October, it is Tearned that during the past 9 months, the provincial trade service bought 213 metric tons of beans from the peasants, that the fishermen caught 10,200 metric tons of fish, and that more than 300 metric tons of chemical fertilizer were distributed to the peasants.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1208 CMT on 8 October reports that in the 15 days ending on 25 September, the peasants of this province transplanted more than 5,000 hectares of rice, including 1,000 hectares of floating rice. They also planted nearly 200 hectares of subsidiary food crops. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 2300 GMT on 8 October reports that by 20 September, the peasants in Kompong Svay District had transplanted more than 2,400 hectares of rice and planted more than 560 hectares of subsidiary crops. The radio in its 0430 GMT cast on 13 October reports that peasants of Santuk District have planted more than 4,600 hectares of floating rice, more than 4,200 hectares of late rice, more than 3,000 hectares of medium-term rice, more than 700 hectares of short-term rice, and nearly 1,000 hectares of slash-and-burn rice for a total of more than 12,800 hectares, or over 70 percent of the rainy-season rice production plan of 18,000 hectares. They have also planted nearly 500 hectares of subsidiary food crops and raised 22,000 oxen and buffalo and a total of 25,200 hogs and fowls. According to SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 18 October, peasants of Santuk District have transplanted a total of 30,700 hectares of rice, including 14,300 hectares of medium- and short-term rice since the beginning of this rainy-season rice planting period.

Kratie Province: Fhnom Penh Domestic Service reports at 1300 GMT on 19 October that more than 780 metric tons of sesame seeds and 450 metric tons of corn had been sold to the state by the end of last month. SPK in French at 0314 GMT on 15 October reports that by mid-September, peasants of this province had planted 17,210 hectares of rice, or 510 hectares above the plan set for this main rice growing season. They had also reaped 4,000 hectares of corn, beans, sesame, and potatoes by the same time. During the last 10 days of September, the peasants living on the banks of the Mekong River in this province took advantage of the low tide to plow 5,000 hectares of fields and transplanted 700 other hectares.

Prey Veng Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 11 October, peasants of Baphnum District sowed more than 1,100 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 12,600 hectares of various types of rice, including 1,200 hectares of short-term rice, more than 103 hectares of early rice, more than 3,300 hectares of medium-term rice, more than 7,800 hectares of long-term rice, 1,100 hectares of intensive rice, and 370 hectares of advanced intensive rice.

Pursat Province: SPK in French at 1244 GMT on 17 October reports that since the beginning of the rainy season, peasants of Bakan District have transplanted more than 27,000 hectares of rice, including 2,700 hectares of intensive rice, cr 76 percent of the plan. This amounts to a 5,100-hectare increase over the previous year's figure.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 CMT on 8 October reports that peasants of Svay Rieng District had broadcast more than 1,300 hectares of broadcast rice, transplanted 28,000 hectares of all types of rice, and planted more than 1,300 hectares of early rice. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 9 October reports that peasants of Svay Teap District had broadcast nearly 600 hectares of rice and transplanted 12,000 hectares of rice by the end of August. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 10 October reports that peasants of Romeas Hek District nave transplanted more than 19,000 hectares of all types of rice, broadcastor planted more than 400 hectares of rice, and made more than 15,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer since the beginning of the main rice growing season. According to Phnom Penh radio's 1300 GMT cast on 11 October, nearly 700 hectares of rice have been transplanted, 50 liters of insecticide sprayed, and 25 hectares of early rice planted in Svay Rieng Province in the past few days. According to another report carried by Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 17 October, despite serious drought the peasants of Svay Rieng District had by the end of September transplanated nearly 30,000 hectares of all types of rice or 83 percent of plan and harvested more than 2,500 hectares of early rice with 2.5 metric tons of paddy per hectare.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 10 October reports that so far the peasants of Treang District have planted more than 1,200 hectares of rice. According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 14 October, by 20 September the peasants of Samraong District had tilled more than 7,300 hectares of rainy-season rice land, sowed more than 500 hectares of all types of rice, transplanted more than 5,000 hectares of rice, and planted 26 hectares of subsidiary food crops. According to SPK in English at 1115 GMT on 8 October, peasants of Banteay Meas District have sold the state 2,760 metric tons of surplus rice, or 86 percent of the plan.

CSO: 4212/12

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE RATIONS—Vietnamese Army volunteers cooperating with our revolutionary armed forces in Kompong Thom Province in sweeping operations against the enemy remnants have recently saved up 6 metric tons of their daily rations and distributed them to a number of local people afflicted with drought. This gesture clearly showed the sense of self-abnegation, solidarity, friendship, and affection between the Vietnamese Army volunteers and the Cambodian people. This has made our people more aware of and firmly confident in the bonds of solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 85]

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG THOM—The people in Baray district have recently requested permission from the local administration to go into the jungle to persuade their misled children and relatives into surrendering to the authorities. As a result, a total of 99 misled persons have returned to the fold, bringing along a number of assorted weapons. They have received all kinds of amenities from the authorities and have been reunited with their families ever since. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Oct 85]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--Phnom Penh, 9 Oct (SPK)--The Cambodian Red Cross recently distributed aid to people in Kompong Thom, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng Provinces. The aid was from Bulgaria and the UNHCR and consists of 150 metric tons of rice and a large number of canned food. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 9 Oct 85] In September, Red Cross and authorities in Kompong Thom Province distributed more than 13,000 metric tons of rice to flood victims in eight communes in the provincial seat. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Oct 85]

CSO: 4212/12

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

ARMY PAPER SCORES U.S.-UK MILITARY AGREEMENT

BK151545 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 85 p 4

[Commentary by Quang Loi: "London's Dangerous New Step"]

[Text] In its 12 September issue, the magazine NEW STATESMAN revealed that the London administration has signed a secret military agreement with the United States. According to this agreement, in case of a crisis or war, some 100,000 U.S. soldiers will land in Britain. U.S. troops will be granted such privileges as occupying civil establishments, using supply and transport installations, monopolizing certain communications lines, and having the right to requisition civilian British work teams and remove British patients from 30 large hospitals to make way for their own men. When a war or a crisis occurs, almost all British troops will be moved to Western Europe to make way to the U.S. combat troops.

According to estimates by various military experts, the number of U.S. soldiers in Britain at that time will triple that of British troops.

This secret military agreement is another proof that the Thatcher government is pushing Britain into the dangerous, adventurous, military footsteps of the United States and is ready to allow that country to turn Britain into a military base of the Pentagon. This agreement also shows that the bellicose forces in Washington and London are colluding with each other ever more closely and are intending to pursue their dark schemes, thus threatening peace, security, and stability in Europe and the world. Obviously, within the framework of the global U.S. strategy, the Washington-London military cooperation outside the framework of NATO is gradually becoming a gravely dangerous bilateral military alliance. What the London government has secretly pledged the United States in this agreement has trampled on the national independence and sovereignty of Britain and dealt a heavy blow to the honor and self-respect of the British people. For this reason, since this agreement was exposed by the press, the British people of various strata have indignantly condemned the Thatcher administration and called this a "disgrace to the United Kingdom" and demanded that it be abrogated.

The London government never denies that it is the "number one ally" and the "most reliable ally" of the United States and a traveling companion of Washington on the adventurous path. In many international issues, when the United States has been condemned and isolated most lamentably, the London government, irrespective of public opinion, has tried to prove its loyalty to Washington. At present, when public opinion worldwide-including the Governments of Norway, Australia, France, Denmark, Greece, and Canada--openly condemns and refuses to participate in the United States' Strategic Defense Initiative program, those responsible people in London still support this extremely dangerous military plan.

U.S.-British military cooperation is being fostered in many domains, including the manufacture and supply of arms. The British war industry is being mobilized to satisfy the need to equip the U.S. Army with special weapons. Britain is planning to supply the United States with the (Placmigon) modern communications system. This is the most substantial military contract with the United States, which costs \$4.5 billion.

For a long time now, London has participated actively in Washington's hostile propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union. London tried to cook up, depict, and exaggerate the so-called "Russian threat" and story that "Britain is an unavoidable target of attack by the Soviet Union" aimed at arousing frantic anti-Soviet and anticommunist sentiment among the British people and defending its dangerous and extremely costly arms race. On 13 September, Britain and the United States concluded their military exercise codenamed "Valiant Defender." It was not without coincidence that this military exercise -- the biggest in Britain since World War II -- was conducted with the aim of provoking the Soviet Union. During the course of the military exercise, upon being alerted that "the Russians were coming," some 65,000 British and American soldiers were dispatched purportedly to "stop the invading Russian troops." As remarked by public opinion, this military exercise was conducted beyond the framework of a military act as it bore a very clear political significance--the intention to substantiate the so-called "threat from the Soviet Union" aimed at further arousing an anti-Soviet sentiment among the British people.

From the background of these events, people can understand why the British administration recently ordered the expulsion of many Soviet diplomats, journalists, and foreign trade cadres from Britain on groundless charges that "their activities were detrimental to Britain's security." As pointed out in the statement of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, this was a political act merely aimed at poisoning Soviet-British relations, arousing suspicion and hostility toward Soviet citizens, and smearing the Soviet policy of peace.

These acts of military and political provocation by the British authorities totally contradicted their statements on the so-called aspirations for developing constructive relations with the Soviet Union. In reality, London is tailing after the United States in frantically opposing the Soviet Union.

Britain's conservative government is moving in the wrong direction. That direction, as history testifies, cannot promise anything good. Never before have the bellicose forces—the forces opposing the trend toward conciliation and dialogue—been condemned as strongly and isolated as lamentably as at present. This fact can urge policymakers in Britain to draw the necessary conclusions for the benefit of the people in this country.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

NHAN DAN MARKS LPDR'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK120922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 85

[12 October NHAN DAN editorial: "The Lao People's 4 Decades of Struggle and Glorious Victories"]

[Text] Today, the Lao people are joyfully celebrating the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence. On 12 October 1945, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, seizing the opportunity of the Japanese fascists' surrender and taking advantage of the Vietnamese people's successful August revolution, the Lao people rose up and successfully regained power.

This event is of great historic significance, as it marked a turning point in the Lao people's growth and struggle and created a new momentum for the Lao people of various nationalities to move forward to become the real masters of their own fatherland.

Over the past 4 decades, on the path of their struggle full of hardships and sacrifices, the Lao people have written many glorious pages in the history for their nation. The Army and people of Laos have successively smashed the aggressive schemes of Japanese fascism, frustrated the old-style French colonialist yoke, totally foiled the very brutal neocolonialist war of aggression waged by U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, and completed successfully the national liberation revolution on 2 December 1975.

This great victory totally liberated the Lao people from the colonialist-imperialist yoke, discarded the 1,000-year-old feudal system of ruling, gave birth to the LPDR, and advanced the fatherland into a new era--the era of genuine independence and freedom--in which the country is embarking on carrying out socialist transformation and building the material-technical bases of socialism.

The past 10 years have been the most vivid fact in the Lao people's glorious revolution. Under the correct leadership of the LPRP led by esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao people of various nationalities have been united around the party, have worked diligently and creatively, and have overcome all difficulties and ordeals in scoring many important new successes in the cause of national defense and construction.

The Lao Army and people have repeatedly foiled the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonist clique, which is acting hand in glove with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces against Laos, and is attempting to enslave the Lao people and break the extraordinary Vietnam-Lao-Cambodia militant alliance bloc.

In restoring, transforming, and developing its economy and culture, the LPDR has scored many praiseworthy achievements. The face of Laos is experiencing profound changes for the better in various aspects. Agricultural cooperativization has been vigorously accelerated with the setting up of thousands of agricultural production cooperatives, which are applying intensive new cultivation measures and production techniques to increase grain output and yields gradually.

Hundreds of factories and enterprises have been restored or built. The cultural and educational tasks have been brought into vigorous play, and the educational system has been increasingly expanded to accommodate more children of the people of various nationalities. Almost all villages and hamlets have set up public health stations to care for the health of the people. All aspects of the people's lives have been stabilized and gradually improved. The three-year (1978-80) plan has been completed satisfactorily with the value of the gross national product increasing by 43 percent and the average per capita income rising by 40 percent.

The Lao people of various nationalities are enthusiastically stepping up all their activities aimed at achieving successfully all the socioeconomic development objectives and tasks laid down in the first five-year (1981-85) plan by the Third LPRP Congress. Among other things, these objectives called for the steady tackling of the people's grain and food requirements and for the state, from 1985 onward, to keep part of the grain and food harvested as a reserve.

The many great and all-round successes scored by the Lao people in the recent historic stage are the fruit of the LPRP'S correct and creative lines. These successes are also ascribed to the ardent patriotism of the Lao Army and people of various nationalities and their undaunted militant solidarity for independence and freedom. They are also the successes of the great militant solidarity and the all-round cooperation among the fraternal peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia as well as between the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries who are enjoying sympathy, support, and assistance from peace- and justice-loving people the world over. Not only have these successes enhanced the stature and strength of the Lao revolution and improved the LPDR'S international prestige, but they have also contributed greatly to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and friendship.

As they are the long-time close friends of the Lao people, always siding with the latter in combat and sharing weal and woe, our people are very

elated at and proud of the Lao people's great successes, regarding these successes as their own.

On the occasion of this historic anniversary, we wish the fraternal Lao people still greater successes in the cause of defending and building their beloved fatherland.

We hope that the extraordinary Vietnamese-Lao relations and the Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia militant alliance will last forever for the benefit of the people of each country and of the socialist community and for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

LE DUAN VISITS VIETNAMESE EMBASSY IN PHNOM PENH

BK170532 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 October, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and head of our party delegation to the Fifth KPRP Congress, together with the members of the delegation, called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh.

Ambassador Ngo Dien, numerous embassy staffers, and representatives of Vietnamese specialists and army volunteers currently performing their international duty in Cambodia warmly welcomed the Comrade General Secretary and other members of the delegation.

In a very inspiring and cordial atmosphere, Comrade Le Duan solicitously inquired after and commended the achievements of the embassy staff, specialists, and cadres and combatants of Vietnamese army volunteers who have actively contributed to Cambodia's national construction and defense. The Comrade General Secretary advised all the brothers and sisters on mission in Cambodia to actively bring into full play the achievements already recorded and always to uphold the spirit of proletarian internationalism. Especially, they must study and thoroughly understand the line set forth by the KPRP at its Fifth Congress so as to give more effective assistance to the Cambodian friends, thereby helping to strengthen the militant solidarity, special friendship, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia and proving themselves worthy of the trust of the Vietnamese and Cambodian parties and peoples.

On behalf of those present, Ambassador Ngo Dien expressed his enthusiasm over the opportunity to welcome the esteemed Comrade General Secretary and the members of the delegation. He considered their visit as a great source of encouragement reflecting the concern and care of the party and the Comrade General Secretary himself for the embassy staff, specialists, and Vietnamese army volunteer cadres and combatants in Cambodia. He promised to seriously carry out the solicitous advice of the Comrade General Secretary.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

CAM RANH AUTHORITIES DEAL WITH ILLEGAL TRADE

BK121335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] In September, Cam Ranh District, Phu Khanh Province, discovered hundreds of cases of illegal trading involving tens of thousands of dong. People involved in these cases were arrested. The district has set up six control units composed of personnel from the public security, tax, and market management sectors and specializing in mobile inspection work and in suppression of illegal trade activities and the speculation and hoarding of goods. In the first three days of their operation, these units discovered more than 100 households that had evaded tax payments and recovered more than 100,000 dong for the state. After more than one-half month in operation, the units have inspected, exposed, and dealt with 225 households engaged in the speculation and hoarding of goods in contravention of the law.

In Cam Phuc village, the authorities discovered that the family of (Tran Van Bo) had speculated in supplies exclusively controlled by the state such as steel pipes, nails, and asphalt. In Ba Ngoi City, acting on a tip by the masses, the authorities exposed three households speculating in and hoarding medicines and clothing materials and confiscated all the equipment used in illegal distilling of alcoholic liquors of a number of other households. The control units of Cam Nghia and Cam Phuc villages have exposed and dealt with more than 50 households that engaged in illegal trading activities and failed to sell goods at posted prices.

AGRICULTURE

DONG SY NGUYEN SEES STORM DAMAGE IN BINH TRI THIEN

BK111439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] A party and government delegation headed by Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently visited Binh Tri Thien province to work out measures to overcome the aftermach of Typhoon No 7 and the heavy rains and floods which caused serious loss of life and property in many areas of the province.

The delegation was accompanied by the vice chairman of the State Planning Commission and the ministers and vice ministers of public health, supply, water conservancy, finance, food, and home trade.

Comrade Nguyen Van Luong, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party
Committee and chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, guided the
delegation during an on-the-spot inspection of the seriously stricken areas
and on a visit to the people in Bo Trach and Le Ninh districts and Dong
Hoi City and the railway workers who were urgently restoring a number of
seriously damaged railway sections.

During a working session with the standing committees of the Provincial Party and People's Committees, the delegation heard a report by Comrade Vu Thang, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee on the serious losses caused by typhoons and floods and on the urgent measures adopted by the province to quickly overcome their consequences. The delegation made an assessment of the considerable and continual losses caused by natural calamities to Binh Tri Thien throughout 1985 and decided on some concrete measures including the allocation of an amount of necessary materials, raw materials, commodities, and financial aid to help the province quickly redress its losses, stabilize the prople's living conditions, and step up production.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen conveyed the regards of the Party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers to the cadres and people of Binh Tri Thien who were recently hit by natural calamities. He praised the initial efforts of the local people, cadres, and combatants of all levels and sectors in overcoming the aftermath of typhoons and floods, stabilizing living conditions, and maintaining and stepping up production.

On behalf of the party organization and people of Binh Tri Thien province, Comrade Vu Thang expressed gratitude for the deep concern of the Party Central Committee and government and promised to mobilize the army and people in the entire province to make an all-out effort to overcome the aftermath of natural calamities. In the immediate future, they will strive to grow the 1985-86 winter-spring crop to make up for the recent losses and create the most favorable possible conditions for implementing the 1986 socioeconomic plan.

AGRI CULTURE

RADIO REPORTS MATERLOGGING, DROUGHT IN PROVINCES

BK121331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] As of early October the southern provinces have basically completed the harvesting of summer-fall rice and had fulfilled nearly 80 percent of the 10th-month cultivation plan. On their part, Nghia Binh, Cou Long, Long An, Hau Giang, and Lam Dong Provinces have almost fulfilled or overfulfilled the 10th-month rice transplanting plan. In other provinces, the pace of rice planting is still slow compared to the same period last year.

In Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh Provinces, another 16,000 hectares of rice have been submerged as a consequence of the recent Typhoon No 7. In the Bac Bo Delta provinces, as the water brought about by the previous flash flood has not yet been drained, many low-lying areas still remain inundated, while the elevated fields have begun to suffer from drought. According to the figures released by the Ministry of Water Conservancy, to date more than 100,000 hectares of rice in the northern provinces have been hit by drought, with Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Hanoi, Vinh Phu, and Haiphong Provinces being hit the hardest.

To create favorable conditions for rice plants to grow ears, various localities are concentrating power and diesel pumps and water buckets to bring water from low-lying to elevated areas. Along with tending the 10th-month rice, all localities throughout the country have stepped up the planting of winter-spring crops. Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, and Hai Hung Province have worked against time to grow corn and potatoes.

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